INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

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INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

INTIMIDATION BILL PASSES FIRST RE'ADING

Home Member's Threat To House

"WE SHALL ASK FOR MORE POWERS TO POLICE IF NECESSARY"

"Govt Has Joined Capitalist Conspiracy"

CAN'T TRUST FOREIGN GOVT WITH SUCH WIDE POWERS, SAYS MR. SWAMINARAYAN

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

After a full dress debate which was protracted for over eight hours and in which no less than 25 members of the House participated the Council to-day passed by 56 to 22 votes the Bill to make Criminal Intimidation a cognisbale offence. The Opposition was more severe to-day than on the previous day. The Opposition based their case on following issues; (i) Existing powers of the Police were sufficient to meet the requirements of the case; (ii) The Police were likely to abuse the additional power (iii) They were not going to entrust the foreign bureaucracy with powers which were a menace to their political progress; and (iv) A state of emergency for which the legislation was contemplated did not really exist at the present moment.

In his reply to the debate the Home Member declared that the Legal Adviser of Government had distinctly informed them that they could not do anything more than what they were doing under the existing law. They had carefully examined the legal position and were convinced that the additional powers asked for were necessary. The Government were not in a mood to indulge in tomfoolery. The declaration of the result of the division was followed by a hearty official applause.

There were a number of amendments to the Bill limiting the life of the Bill from one to three years. The Home Member would not have anything less than five years. The Home Member painted a red picture of the growing unrest and lawlessness, which he prophesied will continue for a number of years and to meet them a longer life of the present legislation is necessary.

The question of time limit will again be debated to-morrow.

"A Menace To Political Progress"

The debate on the Bombay Prevention of Intimidation Bill was resumed when the Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon.

During the question time Mr. W. S. Mukadam asked Government to state in detail the policy they had adopted in making appointments to the post of the Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government. The Home Member replying stated that the post was a selection appointment and was usually filled by an officer of the grade of Deputy Collector. Government selected the officer whom they considered best fitted for the appointment.

Replying to Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, the Minister of Education admitted that Government had recently delegated to the Director of Public Instruction certain powers which were being exercised by them. The question of the resumption of those powers by the Minister by cancelling the delegation was under discussion. A number of questions were asked about the Godhra riots which elicited the only reply that the matter was 'sub judice'.

DEBATE ON INTIMIDATION BILL.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, Legal Remembrancer, supporting the first reading of the Bombay Prevention of Intimidation Bill explained some of the legal difficulties that had arisen during the course of the debate.

An attempt was made, he went on to say, to enter into certain legal subtleties in regard to which some explanation had become necessary. Under the existing law a police officer could not investigate a noncognisable case without the orders of a Magistrate. That was the most fundamental distinction between the provisions of the law as it existed and those of the measure under discussion. One of the suggestions was that the police could go to the Magistrate and make a report of a non-cognisable case. A report of that kind presupposed investigation. If it was made without investigation it had no value. The law prevented the police officer from making such a report.

The speaker read extracts from various rulings of the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in support of his contention. It was a fact that one or two other High Courts had held that a Magistrate could take cognisance if a non-cognisable case was reported by a police officer; but the point was still undecided and besides they were not bound by a ruling other than that of the High Court of Bombay. The position then was very clear that under the provisions of the present law a police officer must secure the orders of a Magistrate in a non-cognisable case before he started his investigations. Section 122 of the Bombay Police Act was applicable only when a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned. It did not help the situation because in the kind of cases they were contemplating to meet there was no probability of any breach of peace. Section 34 required that the police must first give a warning to the offender. Another important point to be considered was that the Bombay Police Act applied only to the City area while the present measure sought to cover more areas including the Suburban District. Having investigated all these avenues Government had come to the conclusion that certain difficulties which existed had to be removed and for that purpose alone the Bill had been brought forward. He knew that it was not going to be an absolute panacea. It was going to help them only to a certain extent.

Proceeding he said the position taken up by Mr. Nariman was an amazing one.

IN WORKERS' INTEREST!

Mr. Joe Addyman, (European, Bombay City) supporting observed that the unfortunate experiences through which Bombay was passing

(Continued on page 11)

LAHORE HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Prisoners Condition Gets Worse

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

With a view to prevailing upon Jatindranath Das to take some medicine, etc., it is understood, that Sardar Bhagatsingh was brought to the Borstal jail to meet Das, yesterday at 5 p.m.

Bhagatsingh remained with Das the whole of last night and left the latter this morning at 11. It is further understood that Das on the request of all took enema last night. He is still very weak and his condition is still said to be critical. He is reported to have taken a little water mixed with sugar and lemon.

Ajoy Ghose is still very weak and bed-ridden. He said to be having pain in the chest, temperature and cough.

Jaidev was admitted to the hospital last night with high fever.

Taking only water, Shiv Varma's condition is the same to-day as on the previous day.

Dutt is reported to have had fever last night.

Enquiries in the evening show Jatindas is feeling better although there has been a rise in his temperature.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Gopichand paid him a visit.—Free Press.

PT, MOTILAL TO GO TO LAHORE

—:o:—

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

MEERUT, Aug. 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru when approached by the Free Press representative to give his opinion about the Punjab Government's Communique on the treatment of prisoners in jail, declined to say anything just at present. He also told the Free Press representative that from Meerut he will go to Lahore, where he will see things for himself after which he might give his opinion in the matter.—Free Press.

Bombay Youths to Observe Bhagat Singh DayM

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 11th inst. at 7 p.m. at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall to observe the All-India Political Prisoners Day and to congratulate Bhagat Singh, Dutt and Jatin Das and other political Under-Trial-Prisoners for their heroic Hunger Strike to call attention to the brutal treatment meted out to political prisoners.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside, and Mr. B. G. Horniman, Purshottam Tricumdas and others will address the meeting.

SIR J. SIMPSON RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Sir James Simpson has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly and it is understood the President of Associated Chambers of Commerce will take his place.—A. P.

KHAIRPUR ENDANGERED

More Flood Havoc In Sind

FURTHER BREACHES IN THE INDUS

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

Seven villages which have already suffered through heavy rain have now been submerged owing to the breaching of the banks of the Indus near Khanwahan. New inundations have caused great havoc, but no loss of lives is reported. Overflow in the Khairpur States has caused much damage there and the town of Khanwahan is endangered. Protective earthworks are being rapidly thrown up. Other breaches in Indus and Jyial lake have also devastated parts of Khairpur. The rice factory at Manghwary alone has suffered half a lakh damage.—A.P.

7 VILLAGES SUBMERGED

—:o:—

KARACHI, Aug. 8..

Seven villages which had already suffered through, heavy rains have now been submerged owing to breaches on the banks of the Indus near Khanwahan.

New inundations have caused great havoc but no loss of life is reported.

The overflow into Khairpur States has caused much damage there and the Town of Kharwahan is in danger.—A. P.

LAHORE CONGRESS

Election of President Postponed to 18

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The election of the President of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress is postponed till the 18th instant, in view of the Youth Conference at Amritsar coming on the 11th instant.—Free Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL IN LAHORE

—:o:—

LAHORE, August 8.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru arrived here to-day by the Bombay Mail and was received by Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Abdul Khadar Kasari, Lala Dunichand, Purushotamdas Tandon and others. Panditji is expected to stay here for four days, upto the 11th, when he will attend to the general meeting of the Reception Committee of the Congress.—Free Press.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DEADLOCK

—:o:—

SETTLEMENT LIKELY ?

LONDON, August 7.

Rugby.—Position in the cotton dispute is still one of deadlock, Neither side is willing to comment on the Prime Misister's letter expressing his earnest hope that the parties will arrive at a basis on which an early meeting can be arranged, but there is growing belief that a settlement will ultimately be reached by arbitration.—B. O. W.

"CONGRESS BELIEVES IN DIRECT ACTION"

—:o:—

"No Price is Too High For Freedom"

PANDIT MOTILALJI ON JOINT ACTION FOR PRESSING NATIONAL DEMAND

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

In a letter addressed to the "Leader," Allahabad, in connection with its leading article, "Strength and Weakness of Congressmen," Pandit Motilal Nehru says: "What is wanted is a scheme of effective joint action which would be possible and practicable in case the Labour Government make no response before the end of the year. The value of compromise is obvious enough but a compromise which leads to nothing is worse than useless. I have asked many Liberal and other non-Congress friends what they proposed to do if Dominion Status was not immediately conceded to India. The reply I got in one form or another came to this.—'We all continue to agitate as we have been doing.'

RS. 24 LAKHS FOR DOMINION STATUS!

A highly esteemed friend proposed to collect and spend Rs. 24 lakhs in the course of the year over meetings in every village throughout the country in favour of Dominion Status. The All-Parties Conference and the Convention have sufficiently established that the whole country, including advocates of complete independence, would accept Dominion Status if it were conceded before the end of the year.

NO PRICE IS TOO HIGH FOR FREEDOM.

But, as you know, the Congress has outlived the stage of mere agitation and believes in direct action. Its programme is cut and dry. It is fully alive to the difficulties and dangers which it has to confront but it sees no other effective alternative and is preparing for a tremendous sacrifice without which it expects nothing from the British Government. No sane person would plunge the country in trials and tribulations of non-co-operation if he can help it. But if it cannot be helped no price is too high to pay for freedom. While pointing out the immense advantages of joint action which might have been taken for granted you do not indicate the lines on which any such effective action can, in your opinion, be taken. If you mean the kind of agitation I have referred to above the Congress has no heart in it, but while working on its own lines will not in any way hamper the other parties in carrying it out.

You have relied upon the complete success of Simon Boycott jointly accomplished by the principal political parties in the country. But what was this boycott? It was nothing at Madras and almost immediately after, it was adopted by Liberals and other non-Congress parties. In actual carrying out of boycott the letter contented themselves with the passive attitude of keeping aloof from the Commission while the former went further and organised hostile demonstrations which provoked violence from police, resulting in the death of one of our greatest men and more or less severe injuries to many a brave and noble son of India.

What is needed is something in the nature of a continuation of the Simon Boycott to be joined in by all parties if national demand is not conceded, each party being at the same time left free to adopt such other measures as it thinks fit. My own mind is quite clear that all nationalists should unite to fight next general election as one party on constitutional issue and capture all or nearly all the elective seats. This done, a number of courses will be open to the elected members of legislatures to make it impossible for the Simon Scheme or any other which falls short of the National Demand to work for a day. A programme each step of which is strictly "constitutional" in the perverted sense in which the word has come to be used can easily be devised.

"I am afraid there is little chance of such a programme being acceptable to those who are willing under all circumstances to take what little good there is in a thoroughly bad system or to those who do not mean what they say when they declare that they will accept nothing short of full Dominion Status. But I know that there are also many who believe in what they say and will not hesitate to take any strong step within "constitutional bounds", to achieve freedom. If my suggestion does not appeal to the latter let them put forward their own proposals which I can assure them, will be very carefully considered. But it is no use talking of joint action before you have discovered some effective form which that action can take".—A. P.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF JUTE STRIKERS

Miss Das Gupta Banned From Hooghly and Jagatdal

—:o:—

POLICE REINFORCED

Union Secretary Arrested

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Police arrested about 200 strikers Hindus and Mahomedans mostly belonging to Kankinarrah Jute Mill in connection with the disturbance in Kankinarrah resulting in the death of one and injury to three Peshwaris.

The whole of the *cooly bustee* in Kankinarrah was raided this morning.

The arrested men were taken to Jagatdal where the test identification was held.

The Hooghly District authorities are taking precautionary measures. The Police have been further reinforced in Bankura and Midnapur.

No disturbance has been reported from the mill areas.—A.P.

BAN AGAINST MISS DAS GUPTA

—:o:—

UNION SECRETARY IN LOCK-UP

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Dr. Miss Prabhati Das Gupta, President of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union, has been served to-day with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P.C., restraining her from entering the Hooghly district. She has already been served with a similar notice restraining her from entering the Jagatdal area. She appears to-day before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore in this connection.

A UNION SECRETARY ARRESTED.

Moulvi Abdul Rezak Khan, Secretary of Beliaghata Jute Workers Union, has been arrested under Section 144 I.P.C. in connection with Labour troubles in Champadny. He has been removed to Serampore Jail.—A.P.

JUTE WORKERS HOLD OUT

—:o:—

POLICE PICKETS REINFORCED

CALCUTTA. Aug. 7.

The strike continued at all the fifteen Jute Mills in Jagatdal and Naihaty areas this morning. No further trouble is reported but panic continued owing to yesterday's disturbance.

It is reported that the Kahars living in the neighbourhood of the scene of disturbance have left and the panic has also spread at Kankrapara. A dacoity committed last night has added to accentuate the uneasiness. The Police pickets have been reinforced.

Of the fourteen injured as a result of yesterday's disturbance, two persons have died in the hospital at Hooghly and the condition of two others is reported to be serious. Of the four Peshawaris injured in the second conflict in front of Kankinara Jute Mill, one died in Barrackpore Hospital.

About 50 Peshawaris have been arrested by the Naihati Police.

The case has been started under Section 147 (rioting) and 352 (grievous hurt) I.P.C. against "agitators" at Kankinara Jute Mill.—A.P.

NAIHATI CLASH DEATH ROLL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The death roll following the clash between the mill workers and Peshawaris at Naihati on Tuesday is now seven. Seventeen persons were seriously hurt and seven slightly injured. Feeling is still intense against Peshawaris and yesterday a crowd of 3,000 attended to prevent the burial of a dead Peshawari in the Mahomedan cemetery. The crowd dispersed after it had thrown brickbats and the burial took place at night guarded by a strong force of police. The district authorities have prohibited public meeting by the application of Section 144. At Matiaburuz Mr. M. M. Stuart, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore visited Pathan colonies and explained the consequences of taking law into their own hands.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In the Bengal Council to-day after interpellation. Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy (Swarajist) wanted leave to move adjournment of the House to discuss the jute mill strike situation. The leave was granted and the President fixed 4-30 p.m. to-morrow for discussion, subject to Governor's approval.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 1 to 3 Pts. Down

MARKET AWAITING BUREAU REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 8.

On the eve of the Bureau Report, the New York cotton futures fluctuated within a range of 15 points and closed at a net decline of 1 to 3 points.

The first Bureau Report will be issued to-day and various private estimates we have already given in these columns. The Garside Cotton Service in connection with their estimate of 15,080,000 Bales state that if weather checks weevil, much larger crop than their estimate is possible but with rainy August present prospect may be easily lowered to the extent of one million bales. Possibilities of outturn are still wide. Weevil damage similar to worst weevil years "improbable," owing to rapid fruiting of plant in weevil areas and good prospects in non-weevil territory. Heavy weevil damage Southern belt, increasing damage Central belt, rapidly declining conditions generally over the entire belt, with dry weather Texas.

The official weekly Government weather report issued on Wednes-

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LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Light to moderate rainfall Amerillo dist. (North-West Texas) Arkansas, (West Belt) Mississippi Valley (Central Belt) Weather slightly. Cooler Western Belt. U. S. farecast says entire belt partly cloudy.

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day states that the weather has been favourable during the past week though moisture is needed in considerable portions of the Western Belt. Showers have favoured Boll-weevil activity in local areas. The weather elsewhere has been mostly favourable.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 19.03, lowest 18.86.

N. Y. January highest 19.25 (10-16 a.m.), lowest 19.10 (11.12 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-04 a.m.:—Scattered buying by Bombay, Reliable source reports deterioration in Texas owing to high temperatures.

8-30 p.m.:—Liverpool market eased owing to 1-3|4 inches of rain reported at Amerillo dist. (Texas).

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Favourable generally for cotton though moisture is needed in the considerable portions of the Western belt, showers favoured weevil activity in local areas.

Cocharan Bureau estimate should be read crop 15,022,000 Bales instead of 15,220,000 Bales.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 7th August 1929.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—

"Drought Texas doing damage leading smaller crop estimates, complaints weevil increasing."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"America cables cotton probureau liquidation bears fear Bureau."

Reuter:—

"Market is nervous and irregular, awaiting next Government Report. Prices first declined on liquidation, but then advanced on covering by shorts."

Messrs. Newell & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

(1) Increasing complaints drought deterioration in Texas.

(2) Weekly weather more favourable than expected.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Oct. close at 9s. 11 1|2d. — 1-3|4d.

Dec. close at 10s. 3d. — 2-1|4d.

Mar. close at 10s. 5 3|4d. — 2-3|4d.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 7.

October	18.97	—.03
December	19.19	
January	19.18	—.01
March	19.36	—.01
May	19.52	—.01
Middling Spot	18.95	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 7.

October	18.79	—.02
December	19.01 plus	.01
Middling Spot	18.91	—.05

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

The local market opened at Rs. 348 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 347-12. At the decline there was some buying and prices advanced to Rs. 349-14. Liverpool opened quiet but steady. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 338/8
Broach A/M. 349/12
Oomra D/J. 313/12
Bengal D/J. 264/

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Bengal D./J.	263
Broach A./M.	349
Broach J./A.	338
Oomra D.J.	313

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Broach ...	354	349	341	336
S. D. ...	356	351	343	338
P. A. ...	357	352	344	339
K. V. ...	348	343	335	330
Dholera ...	343	338	330	325
Kalajin ...	347	342	334	329
Cutch ...	361	356	348	343
Surat ...	414	409	401	396
Rajpipla ...	414	409	401	396
Navsari ...	429	424	416	411
Southern Western ...	...	...	...	...

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

200	Colaba Land Mill	Mandusar	291
100	Bombay & Co.	Badarpur	260
100	Do.	Samalaya	317
100	Do.	Nagar	265
100	Japan T. & C.	Badarpur	340
100	Do.	Arvi	272
100	Khatau Mill	Mudkhed Old	240
100	Currimbhai	Comptah	337/8
100	Do.	Purna	280
200	Do.	Yellow Gujarat	228
100	Volkart Bros.	Nimarkhedi	290
200	Do.	Wadhvan	323
100	Toyomankwa	Sindhurni	258
200	Do.	Sawjin	327
100	Do.	Shegaon	278
100	Do.	Dhoraji	326
100	Do.	Shegaon	277
200	Do.	Khandesh	261

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	240	.....	
Bengal Fine	230	.....	
Bengal F.G.	225		205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	.....	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225		205
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305		275
Nagpur Savner Fine	305		275
Y. otmal Fine	295		270
Arvi Fine	295		265
Amraoti Fine	280		260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280		260
Mulkapur Fine	270		245
Khandesh Fine	260		235
Muthia Fine	230		220
Muthia F.G.	215		205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280		265
Purna F.G.G.S.	270		265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270		265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280		.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280		265
Surat Fine	.....		.....
Broach Fine	.....		.....
Broach Fine	.....		.....
Westerns M.G.	.....		.....
Cambodia	410		.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....		.....
Compta Good	.....		.....
Jinja	460		.....
Busoga	470		.....

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	130	363,858
Central India	1,032	386,928
Barsi and Nagar	565	261,650
Hyderabad-Gaorani	40	34,792
Berar	292	789,075
Central Provinces	352	392,587
Total Oomras	2,411	2,278,890
Dholera	1,297	244,429
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana	144	50,852
Sind-Punjab		133,779
Broach	214	195,112
Coompta & Dharwar	1,088	123,928
Westerns-Northerns	759	56,676
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,653
Persian	70	1,774
American		11,168
Egyptian & African	1,277	104,623
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		47
Total	7,260	3,303,052

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept. to Aug 1st

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This yead.
Europe	334	890,214
Japan & China	5,064	1,706,552
Coast Ports	67	19,530
Up-country by Rail		132,572
Afloat in harbour Cfor Europe		
China and Japan		37,733
Total	5,465	2,787,153

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mail.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 130 3/4
Banws Buying 60 days 128.1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 132 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4 85 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 1/2 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 3/16 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 6th inst. £4/4/11 3/8 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 6th inst. 24 1/4 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 6th inst. 24 3/8 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 6th inst 52 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 6th inst. 5 15/32 per cent 7th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 per cent 6th inst 5 15/16 per cent 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Dull China Bank sold India small buyed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 8.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/5

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/10

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/5

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th August, settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/4/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0

Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd.).

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

London Ready 24/4
London Forward 24/6
China Op. 2/4/8 Clo. 2/4/8
America Cents 52/12
Ready 55/5
Shravan Op. 55/7 Clo. 55/4
Bhadrapad Op. 55/7 Clo. 58/4
Teji mandi Shravan 19/
Bhadra 0/15/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9
Shravan 21/6/9
Bhadra 21/7/
N. City 21/11/
N. Manor 21/10/

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/5 Highest 50/7 Closing 50/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/14 Highest 57/15 Lowest 54/10 Closing 54/12

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug 7

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept 46/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept 46/3
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Value Aug/Sept 51/-
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parce's:—
Shipment Liverpool Nominal and Value Aug/Sept 51/-

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Our Market ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt both in respect of Ready as well as forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Pundit Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 7/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 7/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong and Bank (London Register)	£126
National Bank	£ 50
Eastern Bank	£6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-1/8
Conversion Loan	£74.1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 65
Consols	£53-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£90.3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 7.

Demand Bills 484.56

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Aug. 7

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:— ...
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £17/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £20/0/0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York Aug. 7

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 8,

3 months Discounts 5 15/32 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 15/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.

Call Monye 1-1/2 per cent. Nom.

1 month 1 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Forward business was closed today owing to rlearing work. Business cash was done as under:—

Laxmi Cotton 1525
New Mofussil Press 505
Sara Sirajgunj 86
Central Provinces 92
Impedial Bank New 345
Central Bank 18/10, 18/14
Punjab Cement 11/12
New India Ince. 21/12, 21/14
Scindia 9/8
Tata Steel. 1st Pref. 133/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 76/8, 76/4
Tata Construction 50
B. B Petrol 4/10

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	6
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 in.)			
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazul (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pahlad	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0	15	6
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	6
Phoenix	1	0	6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 in.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	0
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Rachel	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	0
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	6
Moon	0	14	9
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	15	9
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	9
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	0
Century	1	1	3
Moon Mill	1	1	0
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Century	1	0	3
Jacob	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	0	0
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	6	0
8363	9	9	0
Yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	9	0
8015	9	6	0
9797	9	8	0
6300	10	9	0
44000	9	2	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0
SALITA.			
Century	0	15	3
Spring Merchant	0	15	3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—			
Kanta	1	3	3
Phoenix	1	3	0
Framji	1	0	0
	Per lb.		
China	1	0	9
Simplex	1	0	3
China	1	0	6
Simplex	1	0	6

LINSEED.

London Aug. 7

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £20/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct £20/16/3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Aug/Sept £19/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £21/5/0

—:o:—

LINSEED OIL.

London Aug. 7

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid & Further
Buyers Sept/Dec 34/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery Buyers Jan/April 34/

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Aug. 7

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta.
Oct/Dec per cwt 12/1-1/2
Jan/Mar per cwt 12/4-1/2
C & F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec per cwt 12/2-3/4
C & F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec per cwt 12/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug 7

Smaked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 10-7/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 7

Silver Market is Dull.
Spot 24-1/4
Forward 24-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 7

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4/4/11-3/8

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.96
January	19.20
March	Unquoted

New York, 11-45 a.m.

October	18.94
January	19.17
March	19.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 7.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 7.

Copper Braziers £95-1|2.
Yellow Metal £72.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|2.
Tin English Ingots £212-3|4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

	Opening.	Closing.
Aegust		10.13 plus .02
September		10.09 plus .02
October	10.13	10.09 plus .02
November		10.06 plus .02
December		10.07 plus .02
January	10.12	10.08 plus .02
February		10.10 plus .03
March	10.17	10.13 plus .02
April		10.13 plus .02
May	10.19	10.16 plus .02
June		10.15 plus .02
July		10.16 plus .02
August		10.11 plus .02
Middling Spot		10.55 plus .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton.	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.45
Scinde, Fine	6.70
Scinde, Superfine	6.95
Bengal, Good	6.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45
Bengal, Fine	6.70
Oomra, Good	7.35
Oomra, Fully Good	7.65
Oomra, Fine	7.95
Broach, Fully Good	8.55
Broach, Fine	8.80
Broach, Superfine	9.05

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

October	16.42 plus .07
November	16.42 plus .07
January	16.60 plus .07
March	16.76 plus .07
May	16.94 plus .07
July	16.99 plus .07
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	17.05 plus .05

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar, September 2-10 Cents.
Sugar, December 2-18 Cents.
Wheat, September 1.33 1|2 Dollars.
Wheat, December 1.42 3|4 Dollars.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept per bushel dol. 1.34-5|8 up 3.
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.43 up 3-1|8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.48 up 3-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-15/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 7.

T T Berlin on London	20.36.3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	33.17
T T Milan on London	92.78
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on Londn	124.00
T T London on Pargue	163.93

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices. Rs. a. p.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 9 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 3 9
Nundydroog Co. Ord.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 5 3
Attock Oil	2 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 3
Underground Electrical Railways	1 1 10-1|2
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 11 0
Snia Viscosa	0 19 0
Beira Railways	1 3 0
Calico Printers	1 2 6
Marconi's International Marine	3 5 0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn.	5 7 6
James Finlay Ord.	5 1 3
General Elec. Ord.	2 15 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
West Rand Consolidated Minesc	0 6 9
International Rys. of C. America Ord. dof.	48-1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Southern Platations Syndicate	4 8 3
Margarine Union	5 5 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 3
African Asbestos Trust	0 14 0

Market firm.
Stock of rubber in London 30,937
Increase on week 770

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

—:o:—

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi 5th inst:—

Government Securities:—

The security market has been better since the issue of the Treasury Bill, apparently the investing public do not appreciate the long dated Treasury Bills. The average rate of accepted tender was 95|1|5 giving a yeild of 5.16. The Tenders for further one crore and fifty lakhs will be received on the 6th instant. Locally small business has transpired in this section, 5 per cent 1945/55 and 4 per cent 1960/70 mainly changing hands

Railway shares:—

This section continues to be active. Larkhanas have buyers at Rs. 90/ and Upper Sinds remain unchanged at 85/8 while Sind Lights have not been done the rate being about 64/.

Electric shares:—

Except some solitary transaction this section has remained dull.

Miscellaneous section:—

Flour shares have remained steady. Small business has transpired in the Merchantile Co-Operative Bank and the Sind Central Co-Operative Bank shares at a discount.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	64 0 0
Sind Lighterage	140 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	90 0 0
Upper Sinds	85 8 0
Karachi Electrics	150 0 0
Hyderabad Electric	140 0 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	108 8 0
Karachi Flour Mill	155 0 0
India Flour Mill	110 0 0
Century Flour Mill	100 0 0

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ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhangs. (Faridpur.)

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Indian or AngloIndian girls to represent profitable concerns in C.P. and Berar on Pay and Commission. Apply with certificates to the CHIEF AGENTS, to Kymore C.P.
A R1810

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta
A F

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR:—THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad, Deccan.
L 3261

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Burman St., CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as wireless attendants, operators for Government, Marine, Aircraft and Broadcasting stations. Our students are assured to get the certificates from the Director General of Post and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India.
Apply for prospectus and rules with 1 anna stamp to the PRINCIPAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhoea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming atonce cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK Co., Kashmir.
T R1782

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention,

YUSUF BUILDING,
Jhurongate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified OVERSEER on Rs. 60—5—110 with Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance.
Those who passed Overseer's examination and have experience of Buildings and Roads need apply to the undersigned before the 1st of September, 1929, with copies of testimonials. A candidate speaking Kanarese will be preferred.
(Sd.) G. R. PARAVATIKAR,
Vice-President,
Bagalkot City Municipality.
32661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Mr. C. H. Goodall and Mr. E. J. Bunbury, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 18th July, 1929.
32627

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE to our customers and intending clients, that we have opened a Branch of our Poona Firm in Chuckla Street, No. 29 to 33, Bombay 3. As Furniture Dealers, Government and Public Auctioneers, Contractors and General Merchants.
Soliciting the favour of patronage and assuring best attention and service.

DAWOOD HASHUM,
East Street, POONA.
'Phone No. 308.
32665

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OLD ALLOTMENT LETTER AND BANKERS' RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 2529 and two Bankers' Receipts for Rs. 500 in respect of one Ordinary Share No. 152619 of 1920 issue of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Pratapsinh Moholalbhai, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this Share should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for the shares of the new Company into which the said old Share has been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1929.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Pratapsinh Moholalbhai.
32666

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the
(1) PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH, and the
(2) PROFESSORSHIP OF EDUCATION,
on a salary in the scale of Rs. 500-40—1,000 per mensem, with efficiency bar at Rs. 800.
The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.
Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who besides these possess a training in Western methods and have published some Research work.
Applications giving the above details and stating the minimum starting salary acceptable, together with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned by name before August 30, 1929.
F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.
32646

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION & PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1930.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from MONDAY, the 17th of March, 1930. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the REGISTRAR, on or before the 16th of September, 1929.
32652

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1929, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

O. E. SMITH.
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
32619

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW SONAPUR STREET, MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Bai Monghibai, widow of Bhagwandas Jivandas, an administratrix of the estate of Virji Jivandas and Bai Monghibai and Sunderdas Dharamsey, the present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement made by Motibai, widow of Virji Jivandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mrs. Dorothy Vaz and Evelyn Vaz in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the three Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated 10th March, 1908, 26th January, 1917 and 12th May, 1919 respectively, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land belonging to the Church of Nassa Sinhora Savda at Cavel (of which J. E. Morris or the Vicar for the being is the Fazandar) admeasuring about 391 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling premises standing thereon with the well and all other buildings thereto attached and vacant land adjoining thereto situate on the South side of New Sonapur Street, Marine Lines, bearing New Survey No. 8416 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2863 (1), 2863 (2) Street Nos. 1, 2 (public passage) and bounded on the East partly by the property formerly of Rustomji Sorabji Batliwalla and now of Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar and partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram, on the West by the property of Edalji Nusserwanji Kharas, on the North by the public passage and beyond it by the Portuguese Church and on the South by the property formerly of Dossabhai Behramji Pessekaka and now of Mahomed Yusuf Agbotwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO GRAMOPHONE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP KNOWN AS "THE GRAMOPHONE STORES."
Under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esqr., the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1015 of 1929 (Haridas and another vs. Dwarkadas Madhavji), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 414, Chotalal Building, Kalbadevi Road, in one lot as a going concern:—
A large stock-in-trade of the above shop such as large lot of 'His Master's Voice" and "Dadaphone" Gramophones and harmoniums, about 3000 English, Gujarati and Urdu records of well-known artists, such as His Master's Voice, Zonophone, Ramagraph and Twin, record racks, also gramophone and harmonium accessories, large sliding show-cases, E. ceiling fans, office furniture, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
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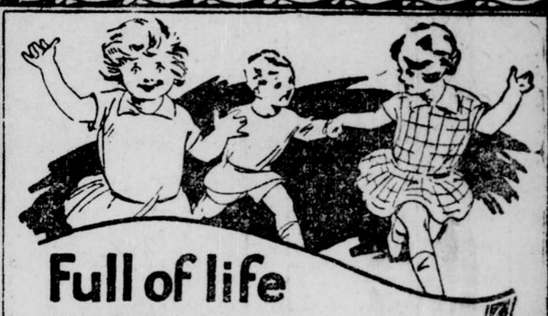

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..	sail	16,551
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia ..	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Moolton x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	meet	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa ..		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Sailings Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
4th Nov.	Dumana	8427
4th Dec.	Domala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £80	£108
	C £58	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comoria ..	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
9th Aug.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
14th ,,	Baroda ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Aug.	10 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@18 Sept
@Tokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Suwa Maru ..	16700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru.	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

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City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup: Royal Tank Corps v. B. B. R. A.; Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Rovers Cup: Royal Warwicks v. 15th Bde. R. A. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas' Bungalow, Borivli, on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lalluhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall 8 to 9 a.m. (B.T.) on Saturday, Yoga Darshan; 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B. T.) on Sunday, Upanishad. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GITA.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver his third public lecture on "Bhagwat Gita" and its place in Hinduism in English at the Lohan Higher Education Boarding House, Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

"STUDENT' SELF-HELP SCHEMES."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Dr. S. K. Datta, will deliver a public lecture on "Student Self-Help Schemes in Germany" to-day (Friday) at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. C. N. Vakil, will preside. The meeting is open to the public

SOHRAB BHAROOCHA ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood an Extempore Competition open to undergraduates of the local colleges will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). Three prizes of Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 10 respectively will be awarded as decided by a Board of Judges consisting of Prof. D'Andrade, Mr. B. G. Kher and Prof. Collaco. Each competitor will be allowed 7 minutes. Competitors should send in their names on or before 10th August.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Duchess of Bedford's aeroplane "Spider" arrived at Aleppo at three yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

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POONA RACES

—:o:—

SUMMER MEETING: SECOND DAY

The following are the acceptances of the races for the Second Day of the Summer Meeting to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250: second Rs. 250 and third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Tigris 8-10, Rosefield 8-10, Ariff 8-10, Sialkot 8-7, Kantaka 8-7, October 8-6, The Student Prince 8-5, Charter 8-4, Tajuldowla 8-4, Prince Alfred 8-1, Bahraniba 8-1, Good Time 8-1, Sabhanoor 8-1, Yeman 8-1, Goolshan 8-1, Young Ajax 7-9, Arabia 7-9, Jalal 6-10.
3-0 P.M.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 250; and third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Tabriz 8-10, Jurwa 8-10, Warwick 8-7, Shapoor 8-6, Orange Blossom 8-6, Noora 8-4, Saukat 8-4, Dillas 8-1, My Hope 8-1, Andolis 8-1, Sipirea 8-0, Khumayssa 7-9, Murmurees 7-9, Rolls Royce 7-9, Prince Anton 7-5, Vita 7-5, Yafar 7-5, Ferro 6-10.
3-30 P. M.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 250 and third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Moosaad 9-8, Nabih 9-5, Palavi 9-3, Joyfuss 9-3, Roumania 9-3, Julius Caesar 9-3, Zummar 9-3, Saifuldowla 8-11, Valentino 8-10, Sunnan 8-10, Shammar 8-7, Funny Face 8-5, Injenan II 8-5, Arrogant 8-4, Sinjar 8-4, Raham 8-1, Prince Rose 8-1, Molly King 8-1, Sunny Day 7-9.
4-0 P. M.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500: second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. Terms for horses in Classes III and IV.

Wild Gift 9-12, Orphan Maid 9-8, Seafire 9-3, Jayanti 9-3, Starter 8-8, Glen 8-8, Prince Firouze 8-8, Grand Wazir 7-6, Some Lady 8-8, Quatre Bras 8-8, Broken Vow 8-4, Athol 7-11, Osberstown 7-9, Mintree 7-6, Ballinalee 7-9, Lady Sylvia 7-9, Harvard 7-6, Paprika 7-3.
4-30 P. M.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Belan 9-5, Kanze 9-2, Baig 9-0, Prince Charlie 8-13, Red Flag 8-12, Akra 8-10, Cardinal 8-9, Haboob 8-6, France 8-3, Young Hilal 8-2, Cheerio 8-1, Safety 8-0, Gentle Prince 7-13, White Cross 7-12, Hoojaz 7-10, Blackberry 7-8, Mukden 7-7.
5-0 P. M.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Salonic 9-5, Kayid Saud 9-5, Sabiq 9-4, Sannam 9-1, Mahdoor 9-1, Najmat-al-sharq 8-13, Shailan 8-12, Wednesday 8-7, Mishan 8-3, The Girl Friend 8-2, Yeldrum 8-2, Takreet 8-1, Orange Prince 8-0, Mooltan 8-0, Asad Pasha 7-13, Harsak 7-12, May 7-8.
5-30 P.M.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs 4,500; second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Long Leg 9-6, Starboard 9-2, Poor Scats 9-2, Blanchailles 8-13, Cul de Sac 8-12, Gallant Gael 8-12, Restoration 8-11, Phare 8-11, Sannyville 8-10, Roman Roue 8-7, The Little Corporal 8-3, Chrysolite 8-1, Gadget 8-1, Arch Knight 8-0, Gamvros 8-0, William's Mount 7-12, Bentoi 7-3, Riverine 7-3, This Freedom 6-13.
6-0 P. M.

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III, which have not won a race in India.

North-West-Passage 9-6, Bridal Knot 7-10, Penecdor 9-2, Pandora's Box 9-1 Indian Star 8-9, Mahboobi 8-5, Hector 8-1, Some Lady 7-11, Qui Vive 7-8, Fructidor 7-4, Hamid 7-3 Lady Luck 7-3, Bray Prince 7-3.

Three top weights having not accepted weights has been raised 5lbs.
6-30 P. M.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mansoor Beg 10-4, Lucky Star 9-10, Sheema 9-6, Robert 9-3, Amij 8-8, Cheerful 8-5, Dilawar Beg 8-3, Arab Prince 8-0, Tiger King 7-13, Maneck Beg 7-9, Jalmood 7-9, Shamsuzzaman 7-9, Gosub 7-7, Maharaja 7-6, Khataf 7-4, Khalil Beg 7-4, Ballard 7-3, Mashalla 7-3, Weldon 7-0, Garibaldi 6-12.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans remains unchanged at five per cent. —A.P.

BOMBAY BANKING INQUIRY

—:o:—

PRELIMINARY MEETING

—:o:—

PROGRAMME OF WORK SETTLED

A preliminary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee was held on Thursday morning at the Secretariat when the following members were present: Mr. J. A. Madan, Chairman, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Co-operative Expert, Professor V. G. Kale, Indian Economist, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta and Mr. L. D. L. Buckley, Representatives of Commerce, Mr. Hirachand Vanichand Desai, Representative of indigenous Bankers, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Representative of Agricultural interests and Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Representative of Urban interests. Among other items of business the Committee considered the standard questionnaire and adopted the same with certain additions and alterations. The questionnaire, as finally settled, will be issued shortly to various organisations and individuals, and it will also be published in English as well as in the vernaculars so as to give it a wide publicity.

The Committee also settled its programme of work and selected certain areas for intensive inquiry. It is understood that the committee will not be able to meet again until the 23rd of September when it will commence taking evidence in Bombay. From Bombay it will proceed to Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Gadag Dharwar and Belgaum and disperse for Diwali holidays. It will then proceed to Dhulia, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad where it will work until the Christmas holidays. It will tour in Sind for the most part of January and will return to Bombay to take further evidence and draft its report.

At 4-30 yesterday the Committee had informal discussion with Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, acting Chairman of the Central Banking Committee.

CONFERENCE WITH SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

On Thursday afternoon the Banking Inquiry Committee had an interchange of views with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who had been invited by the Chairman of the Committee to give the benefit of his advice and assistance. After an interchange of views regarding the terms of reference and the lines on which the Committee should work the meeting terminated.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

—:o:—

COMMISSIONER TO VISIT WARDS TO STUDY RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES PERSONALLY

Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, has made a welcome departure in the municipal administration. He intimated to the Municipal Corporation on Thursday that with a view to enable the representatives of different wards to bring the needs and grievances of the respective wards to his personal notice on the spot, he desired to institute a system of weekly morning inspections. He fixed 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) every Thursday morning to go round with the representatives of each ward in rotation and intimated that he would meet the representatives of A Ward on Thursday the 15th instant.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla in approving of the suggestion remarked that it was first time in the history of Bombay that the Municipal Commissioner had made a healthy departure to study the municipal affairs for himself. Dr. J. V. Vora and Dr. A. G. Viegas also associated themselves with Dr. Batliwalla and approved of the suggestion.

The Corporation then considered a letter to the President from Mr. S. R. Naik, prsident of a public meeting of the residents of Chinchpokli held on 15th July last sending certain resolutions in connection with the unpleasant incident of skirmish among the students which occurred in a Chinchpokli school. The resolutions "inter alia" stated that certain teachers persuaded the parents and guardians of children to send them to schools after the unhappy incident. They recommended the Schools Committee to appoint teachers residing in the locality of the schools and suggested to separate the Urdu and Gujerati schools from the Marathis schools.

Several councillors expressed their disapproval at the suggestion and ultimately resolved to record the letter.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 2.30 p.m.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD

—:o:—

MR. MHATRE APPOINTED AG. ESTATE AGENT

At a meeting of the Improvements Board on Thursday, Mr. H. G. Mhatre was elected acting Estate Agent, in place of Mr. J. T. Burge on leave. Mr. Mhatre was the only candidate for the post.

TERRIBLE MOTOR COLLISION

—:o:—

TWO PERSONS DEAD

ONE IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Queen's Road, Bombay, was the scene of a serious collision between a taxi and a private car on Wednesday night. Two of the injured persons died in the hospital and one is in a critical condition.

At about 8-45 p.m., it is said, taxi No. Y-8199, driven by Syed Ismail, was proceeding along Queen's Road from Chaupati towards Churchgate. While approaching the level-crossing between Marine Lines and Churchgate Stations, a private Standard car came from the opposite direction. In the collision that took place, the Standard car was overturned; all its three occupants were pinned underneath the car and received serious injuries. Its driver and another sustained broken skulls and the third received injuries to his ribs, thigh and left arm as also cuts in the face. All the three seriously injured were removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police. But only about an hour after admission two of them, Shivaram and Khanna, died. The third is lying in a critical condition.

The driver of the taxi received but slight injuries while both the taxi and the Standard car were severely damaged.

The police are investigating the matter

JURY'S VERDICT.

Syed Ismail, the taxi driver, was a witness at an inquest, which was held at the Bombay City Coroner's Court on Thursday and said that the smaller car actually came on the wrong side of the road when it struck his car. He estimated his own speed as being between 16 and 17 miles an hour.

The Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage in the case of the two dead persons. They said that from the evidence before thef, they were of opinion that the death of Shivram Mutra, the driver of Colonel Huffam's car, and of Bana Shilia was caused by the negligent driving of the former.

ANDHERI CITIZENS' ADDRESS TO MR. BARFIWALLA

—:o:—

Last Sunday there was a cosmopolitan gathering in the Town Hall of Andheri. The Andherites met there to present an address of appreciation to Mr. Chunilal D. Barifivala for the services rendered by him as Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee.

Sheth Mathuradas Vissonji, who was voted to the Chair, in a brief speech eulogized Mr. Borfivala's manifold services to Andheri and requested Mr. S. S. Naik to read the address. Mr. Naik then read the address which mentioned, amongst other subjects, the solid improvements effected during Mr. Barfivala's chairmanship, in the market which is the prime source of Andheri's income. in the provision of street lighting with electricity, in the pushing forward of a drainage scheme, in effecting various economies and improving the financial position of the Committee without increasing the burden of taxes. It also dwelt upon his services on the Local Self-Government institute and on the District Local Board and desired that he should continue to take active interest in the introduction of primary and compulsory education in the District and towards prohibition of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Cieser Demello, the senior member of the Notified Area Committee read from Official records an extract which stated that the disinterested services of Mr. Barfivala were invaluable not only to Andheri Notified Area Committee but to all the Notified Area Committees in the District that Andheri was exceedingly fortunate in securing him as its first non-official chairman.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai Mr. Bhadkamker, pleader, and Mr. Kantavala, the Assistant Executive Engineer then spoke in eulogistic terms about Mr. Barfivala s services.

Sheth Mathuradas then presented a valuable silver casket to Mr. Barfivala and wished him further success in the domain of Local Self-Government.

MR. BARFIVALA'S REPLY.

Mr. Barfivala in reply dwelt on the meagre powers of the Notified Area Committee and the limited scope of its functions. He showed how it was necessary to keep down the level of taxation at the present time of depression, how Government was extracting enormous amounts by way of non-agricultural assessment, how the heavy water charges were telling adversely on the people and enumerated the sources of income which the future committees should tackle. He thanked the citizens of Andheri for giving him such an honour.

ASSAULTS AND INTIMIDATION

—:o:—

CASES REPORTED TO POLICE

VOLUNTEERS AND WORKERS CLASH

Several cases of assaults and intimidations were reported to the police in the mill area on Thursday. On Wednesday night some strikers went to the chawls inhabitated by the mill workers and intimidated them from going to work.

On Thursday morning the workers were stoned at several places. The volunteers and workers came into conflict at several places, and exchanged hot words.

THURSDAY'S ATTENDANCE IN MILLS

—:o:—

Thursday (Aug. 8).

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"The number of men at work today has increased by 1,100 and stands at 108,607."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF M. SC, EXAM JULY 1929

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION:

H R K Basettiballi; K V Bokil; R K Deshpande; R D Godbole; R R Hattangadi; N Nuggihalli; M M Parekh; A M Patel; V G Phatak; R S Rewadikar; C C Shah; K S Sisir; G M Vad; K S Vaidyanathan; C Vardhan.

PASS.

E. Baptista; D B Boohariwalla; P D Dalvi; D D Deshpande; N Durai Swami; K G Iyengar; K M Kundnani; C S Narwani; K D Nigudkar; S Parthasarathy; H S Rai; A S Tata

LATE MRS. RATNAGAR

—:o:—

WILSONIANS' CONDOLENCE

A meeting of the students and staff of the Wilson College was held on Tuesday, to express their sorrow at the death by drowning at Juhu of Mrs. Dick Ratnagar who was a student and graduate of the college, and to convey to her relatives their sympathy with them in their bereavement.

The Principal of the college, Professor Wadia, Miss Dubash of the senior B.A. class and Professor Kellock referred to her helpfulness in the work of college committees, especially of the Gymkhana and Social Union, and to the influence she exerted and her good work as a student. Throughout the four years of her course she was prominent in athletics, in the Guide Company and could always be relied upon to help in time of need.

The resolution expressing sympathy with her relatives was passed in silence, all standing. This was followed by a brief period of silent prayer, after which Principal McKenzie closed the meeting with prayer.

The college classes were closed for the rest of the day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The leave granted to Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by fourteen days on half average pay

Lady Fawcett having left Bombay, the powers of a Presidency Magistrate conferred on her are withdrawn under Section 41 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V. of 1898).

The Venerable the Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary, Bombay, has granted Mr. George Lewis Walker, Registrar of the Diocese, Bombay, leave of absence for eight months and two days from August 10 and has appointed Mr. Arthur Patrick Lillie to act as Registrar of the Diocese, Bombay, during Mr. Walker's absence.

The Rev. D F. Mackenzie, officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town and island of Bombay.

Sir Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, Kt., resumed charge of his office as Advocate General, Bombay, on August 2, in the forenoon.

Major S. S. Sokhey, officiating Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, is granted leave for four months out of India from August 3.

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LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

BEARISH BUREAU REPORT

New York Futures 58 Points Down

New York, Aug. 8.

It goes without saying that to-day's Bureau Report proved to be a Bearish sentiment. The Government Bureau Report estimates condition 69.6 per cent. abnormal indicating productive expectancy of 1,5543,000 bales at the rate of 159.3 lbs. per acre. The ginnings upto August 1 amounted to 86,970 bales.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 8.

Previous Closing Rate	19.18
To-day's Opening Rate	19.13
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.60
Difference	—.58

The New York cotton market opened to-day at a decline of 5 points awaiting the Bureau Report. After the issue of the Bureau Report prices reopened at a decline of 30 points and gradually declined under long liquidation by disappointed Bulls.

The market closed at a decline of 58 points.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Previous Closing Rate	10.08
To-day's Opening Rate	10.08
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing Rate	9.79
Difference	—29

Th Liverpool Cotton Market opened at unchanged prices but declined 2 points on long liquidation. After the Bureau Report the market collapsed on easier New York advices and closed at a decline of 29 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach April/May Rs. 339-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Aug. 8.

London Silver	24	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
London Forward	24	5	0
Lower	0	1	0

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

1st Settlement ...	55	4	0
2nd Settlement ...	55	4	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS

—:o:—

Monthly Bureau Reports--Condition and Crop Estimates

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
Acreage	48,457	46,916	41,905	48,730	48,090
Aug. 1 condition	69.6	67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6
Aug. 1 Est. Crop	15,543	14,291	13,492	15,621	13,566
Sept. 1—condi.		60.3	56.1	59.6	56.2
Sept. 1 Est. crop		14,439	12,692	15,166	13,740
Oct. 1—condi.		54.4	54.2	61.3	.....
Oct. 1 Est. Crop		13,993	12,678	16,627	14,750
Nov. 1 Est. Crop		14,133	12,842	17,918	15,386
Dec. 1 Preli. Crop		14,373	12,955	18,618	15,603

Acreage and crop estimates in thousands.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1929.

Indian Chamber Resents.

—:o:—

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has sent us the following letter:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Bombay.

Dear Sir,—The Committee of this Chamber have noted with regret the insinuations against the President of the Chamber made in your leader of 30th July, 1929 followed by a letter from an anonymous correspondent under the nom-de-plume "Impenitans" in your issue of the 6th August, 1929. They have, at their last meeting held on the 6th idem, passed 'nem con' (only one member remaining neutral), the following resolution, which you will kindly publish in your next issue:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record their resentment at the imputations cast at the President of the Chamber in the leading article of the 'Bombay Chronicle' dated 30th July, 1929 and in a letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" written by one signing himself as 'Impenitans' published in the issue of the 6th August, and condemn the action of the party responsible for the publication of both of these (sic) and reiterate their following resolution on the subject passed on 1st September 1925:—"Resolved that the attention of the members of the Committee be drawn to the fact that the proceedings of the Committee Meetings shall remain always confidential and that it is highly undesirable that the same should be communicated to the Press or otherwise published by any member".

We have great pleasure in complying with the request of the Secretary of the Chamber to publish the resolution which its Committee has passed, though we confess we cannot discover the reasons which have prompted this sudden outburst of confidence in us. It is certainly no news to us that the articles referred to in the resolution have caused resentment among the members of the Committee with one solitary exception; nor have we been unaware of the fact that the proceedings of the Committee are regarded as confidential, though we know that very few members of the Committee have in the past adhered to the injunction that they "shall remain always confidential". Criticism, especially when justified, is generally distasteful to those who are conscious of having blundered and rare, indeed, are the individuals who, when their mistakes are pointed out to them, respond to the criticism in the right spirit. Most capitalists all the world over, accustomed as they are to boss over their employees, do not relish criticism of their action and we regret, in the interest of our city and the Presidency, that our local capitalists have not proved themselves to be the healthy exception to this unfortunate rule.

If the object of the Committee of the Chamber in sending a copy of its resolution to us is to deter us, in future, from giving publicity to any of its proceedings, when public interests demand such publication, we can only say that the Committee has betrayed a lamentable and inexcusable ignorance of the functions of the Press. A newspaper would be false to the trust the public reposes in it if it refrained from exposing blunder or wrong-doing, however high-placed and influential those responsible for it may be, when public interest demands such exposure, irrespective of whether the blunder or wrong has been committed in secrecy or in the public gaze. The Indian Merchants' Chamber is a public institution. It has had a proud record of invaluable public service as the watch-dog of the financial, economic and industrial affairs of the country. The "Chronicle" has always paid ungrudging tribute to the excellent work the Chamber has been doing. But being a public institution and not a pocket-borough of a few individuals, those who are interested in its progress cannot be too jealously vigilant to see that it does nothing to mar its record. Undeterred by the frowns of the wealthy and influential members of the Chamber, the "Chronicle" will continue to be a stern and uncompromising critic of this public institution whenever its activities run counter to public welfare in the same way as it has been, without expectation of favour, ungrudging in its appreciation of the good work done by it. Instead, therefore, of crudely assuming the role of a mentor of newspapers the Committee of the Chamber would serve its members and the public better if it minded its own business and turned the searchlight inwards. The Committee resents the "imputations" cast against the President of the Chamber in the leading article of the "Chronicle" of July 30 and the letter signed by "Impenitans". But while it asks us to publish its resolution, it has such a superior contempt for the public that it has not deigned to prove the falsity of these "imputations". What it has chosen to characterise as "imputations", however, do not constitute the entire criticism made by the "Chronicle" and its correspondent of certain recent ways and doings of the Chamber and our readers will form their own conclusions from the significant and deliberate refusal of the Committee to give an adequate and satisfactory reply to that criticism.

To quote only one instance of recent undesirable tendencies in the Chamber's work. We regretted that the President permitted his name and authority to be exploited so as to alter autocratically the fixed programme of agenda at a meeting of the Committee where a member of the Government of India was to be present. Will the Committee let the public know if this "imputation" is baseless? If it is not, will it also inform the public if the alteration of the programme was entirely unconnected with certain negotiations which the representatives of the Scindia Navigation Company are reported to be carrying on with Lord Incheape? We ask this question advisedly because certain facts have been brought to our notice concerning these negotiations which, if true, make it imperative on the part of the Chamber as well as the public to be unremitting in their endeavour to see that Mr. Haji's Bill regarding the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian shipping is placed on the statute-book as early as possible. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has, of course, nothing to do with the negotiations with Lord Incheape. But, as a guardian of public interests, it is its duty to see that Mr. Haji's Bill is not permitted to be used as the leverage, if it is being so used, to secure concessions in favour of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company on the basis of compromise with British vested interests the most important feature of which will be the shelving of the Bill. Such a compromise may seemingly be beneficial to the Scindia Company in the immediate present. But it will not be to the permanent good of the Company and it will certainly be harmful to the larger interests of Indian Shipping generally. We cannot believe that the Directors of the Scindia Company are so lacking in vision as to succumb to the fatal temptations which protagonists of British shipping interests may offer them and we have too great a faith in the sterling patriotism of Mr. Haji to apprehend that he will even for a moment countenance the idea of being a party to such a compromise. We hope we are incorrectly informed and our fears in this matter are groundless. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Tory Annoyance.

—:o:—

The comments of the British Press on the Anglo-Egyptian Draft Treaty, varied as they are in tone and temper according to the political persuasion of the journals which make them, contain a general acceptance of the inevitable fact that Britain's difficulties with Egypt must be earnestly tackled. The chastened mood in which the "Times" reviews the Draft Treaty, contenting itself with emphasizing the "supreme necessity" for Britain to fulfil in Egypt one vital "external object", the object of defence of the British Empire is, however, in lurid contrast with the hair-raising, panicky denunciation of the document by yellow journals like the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph". These stormy petrels of British Imperialism have already begun to screech that the MacDonald Government is prepared to surrender British rights in Egypt. How hollow is this outcry can be gauged from the emphatic warning of Mr. Henderson to Egyptian Nationalists that the MacDonald Government's proposals were the "extreme limit of concession". The phrase has won the admiration of the Liberal Press and it is extremely likely that the Liberals will support the Government in their Egyptian policy. But Tory annoyance, ill-concealed in the "Times" and expressed in an irritating manner by its irresponsible cousins, certainly renders the possibility of an amicable setttlement between Britain and Egypt more difficult when one of the journals goes the length of declaring that for the great mass of the Egyptian people "the only guardians for the last fifty years had been British officials". Not even the microscopic minority in Egypt which follows Mahmoud Pasha can possibly accept this egregious view.

Crude Travesty.

—:o:—

Official influence is conspicuous in the Burma Simon Committee's report. Officials, it is notorious, have moved heaven and earth to create and foster the separatist movement in the province. They have now got the majority of the Committee to recommend the separation of Burma from the rest of British India as the first step towards the attainment of full Responsible Government in Burma. The Committee adds: "Burma's political subservience to India has seriously jeopardised her financial and economic interest and is even threatening to denationalise her regarding the form of administration." This is a crude travesty of facts. The so-called "subservience to India" has in fact been subservience to Britain exploiting both India and Burma and now wishing to have a freer hand in the exploitation of the latter. The majority of the Committee let the cat out of the bag when they proceed to recommend that after separation Burma should advance to her goal "without attaching too much importance to such names as Home Rule and Dominion Status" and that the province should be placed "under direct relationship with the Home Government through the Secretary of State".

Two memoranda, submitted to the Commission by the Burma Government are also published. One of these is specially on the question of separation and in the other too the dominant note is separation. Indeed the two memoranda bear a striking family resemblance to the Committee's report. The general memorandum naively states that "separation is the dominant political issue in Burma at the present time." The Government "do not think that they can usefully formulate any proposals regarding the form of Government in the event of Burma being separated." No, that will not suit the Government, lest the people should know what precisely they mean by separation. The intention, however, is fairly indicated by the statement that "Government are not in favour of an advance merely by transfer of further subjects, nor do they favour any solution which would give an elected legislature complete control over certain subjects and would remove others such as Law and Order entirely from its purview". This is too crude to deceive either Burmans or Indians. The separation stunt is only a device for making Burma safe for the British bureaucracy without so much as a protest from Indians. But the bureaucracy has not reckoned with the Indian and the Burman people. Both will resist to their utmost every effort at the old "divide and rule" policy.

THE UN-SHAVIAN SHAW

NEMISIS OVERTAKES A GREAT INTELLECT

(BY A. A.)

Bernard Shaw modernises or, rather, cockneyfies, a wise dictum of some Greek (or Roman) philosopher, somewhere in his interesting pursuit of selling new lamps of literary 'mots' for old ones: this oft-quoted tag, picked up from the Shavian rag-and-bone-shop, tells us exactly at what time in life blackguardism (or scoundrelism, I forget which) sets in, in the case of the average man (and I presume, woman, as well).

THOSE OTHER DAYS!

The term "scoundrel" has, of course, to be applied in its very restricted, specialist sense: it then means that at a certain stage in his (or her) intellectual as well as physical life, a man (or woman) becomes an old fogey. One almost feels Shaw surveying his fine, youthful face before a mirror detecting a streak of grey hair here and there and burying himself with all his infinite wisdom, into a sad reverie. Golden youth, with its dreams, garrets and Quixotic gallantries, slips through the hardened fingers of autumnal middle age. Where are the early Ibsenites and the puffed-up, philosophical Fabians? Gone, like the earlier Shaw, knight-errant of many a discredited (if not lost) cause: gone, like the hard-knocked, clear-headed and, yes, kind-hearted, hulking Irishman of a Shaw. Truths, said Ibsen, become half-truths and lies: they give out the stink of staleness: they become mockeries. Individuals live this life as well as truths.

RETURN OF THE BARBARA.

Thus Shaw, the great intellectualist, has deteriorated to-day to the level of the Salvation Army sentimentality. Major Barbara has bought another drum and she beats to another tune. She wears a long skirt, incessant psalm-singing has cracked her full, masculine voice. She has developed a passion for Henley and Kipling and she worships Rhodes with his apostolic halo. Mussolini's success thrills her. Long live Fascism! A lump rises in her throat.

Mr. H. L. Menken was right when he prophesied the day that would see the world's best brains completely surrendered to, subsidised by, fascinated with the glorious system of Capitalism. With Shaw, the surrender is complete: and Shaw's public defence and applause of Miss Mayo is a plain confession that he, Shaw, has no qualms of conscience in apologising for the existence of that other, virile Shaw whom we applauded as an enemy of humanity's enemies, powerful subtle enemies. British Imperialism is not dead: Long live British Imperialism!

GHOSTS!

Knowing, as any reader of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" must know, that Shaw's Irish intellect could easily penetrate through the phenomena of social conditions to expose the whole sham of social philanthropy, one rather wonders whether the words uttered by Shaw are not written by some silly but cleverish school-miss who pretends to accept Miss Mayo not as an open enemy of every resistance against an organised system of Indian exploitation and a rather unimpressive, third-rate, apologist of British domination in India but as an immaculately pure angel of pity and saviouress of a decadent society. The whole statement reads like a second leader of the "Morning Post". All Shavians will, of course, repudiate it in clear (if albeit Shavian terms) and remind the old man that the time has arrived when G. B. Shaw is overtaken by Nemesis and has long joined the tailors' dummies which G. B. Shaw himself has begged us to kick out in the street.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA

—:o:—

BOMBAY & RELIEF FUND

The earthquake in Khorassan has attracted wide sympathetic attention. From Persian papers it appears that even the Pope has contributed a handsome sum towards the relief of the distressed. The Parsis of India, as usual, have been conspicuous with their gift of Rs. 7,500. The Wadia Charities are responsible for five thousand rupees and Sir Ratan Tata Trust for Rs. 2,500. The amount contributed by the Wadia Charities was submitted through the Consulate. The Sir Ratan Tata donation has reached its destination through Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, President of the Iran League. This is the latest token of the good-will of the Parsis towards the stricken without regard to religion. This time the appeal for funds to relieve the distressed was not made officially through the Consulate. The Parsis were directly asked by Arbab Kaikhusro Shahrokh, their head in Persia, through Sir Hormusji Dinshaw, M.V.O., O.B.E., the President of the Iran League to contribute their mite. It is conjectured that the inaction of the Persian authorities is due to the unfortunate want of confidence in Persian officials by some of the Persian subjects displayed in Bombay in 1923 when a similar disaster at Turbat-i-Hyderi near Mashed gave occasion for the first amalgamated fund by Musalmans and Zoroastrians, for relief in Persia. Neither in 1923 nor in 1929 was the fund required or applied to a single case of Zoroastrian distressed. The entire amount must go to help the unfortunate Muslims. In 1923 Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, was the President of the Relief Committee.

NO CAUSE FOR MISTRUST.

Strong objections was taken to

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Squabbling Creditors.

On the eve of the Reparations Conference now in session at the Hague Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, struck an optimistic note in regard to its success. But the acute controversy which has already begun among the victors of the Great War regarding the allocation of the reparation payments indicates that the fate of this Conference will be that of its predecessors, unless the Allies are determined to make a genuine effort to end their squabbles over the apportionment of the sums received from Germany. Already there is a suggestion that the Hague Conference should only be a prelude to "another conference of experts" and the acrimonious nature of the criticism levelled by the French Press against Mr. Snowden's blunt declaration that Britain has made enough sacrifices and cannot be expected to forego two and a half million sterling annually under the Young Plan shows that very probably after a lot of recrimination amongst the Allies at the Conference table, the experts will again be called in. Germany can well afford to laugh while her creditors squabble in this fashion over the spoils of victory.

Italian Resentment.

The experts will be called in again by the Hague Conference on Reparations, but the immediate step it has taken to secure some progress in its deliberations is to separate the political issue from the financial one. Two separate Commissions, a Financial Commission and a Political Commission, have been appointed to deal with these different issues, but the complexity of the political question is sure to be heightened by the outburst of the Italian Press that Britain seeks to estrange her European Allies because of her desire to placate America. Nothing will suit the French Chauvinists better than this denunciation of Britain in the Italian Press. Mr. Snowden, however, is sure to increase the popularity of the MacDonald Government with the British public if he sticks to his guns and demands at the Conference that others should sacrifice proportionately with his own country.

G. B. S. and Miss Mayo.

Discriminating men will not be surprised to learn that Mr. George Bernard Shaw has defended and applauded Miss Mayo's "Mother India". He will defend anybody trouncing anybody else not perhaps excluding himself. Many litterateurs in these days hanker for literary effect, for smart phrases, violent caricatures with enough scandal to tickle the bored reader. Mr. Shaw himself admits: "I have always contended that the only service an Englishman can do to India is to express violently and freely his disgust at everything that offends him there." He perhaps forgot to add that if the author is not really disgusted, he must at least affect disgust, so he writes "violently", if not disgustingly. Regard for truth, decorum, these are "goody-goody", "mid-Victorian" and obsolete merits with popular twentieth century writers. They must write "to make even the deaf hear". As regards Mr. Shaw himself, many would make allowances and say that his bark is worse than his bite. But how many can say that of Miss Mayo?

A Foregone Conclusion.

By a small majority the Madras Legislative Council has rejected the Swarajist motion of adjournment to discuss Government's conduct in prosecuting for sedition Mr. Annapurniah, Editor of the "Congress". The rejection of the motion in the present circumstances was a foregone conclusion and the only surprise is that the majority was so small as nine. But what could the Swarajists have gained by carrying the motion beyond gaining a spectacular victory? Have they no more effective means of influencing Government than Council debates? Do Congressmen remember that they have undertaken such a thing as the boycott of British goods and all foreign cloth?

The Nair Hospital.

The latest annual report of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital bears ample testimony to the efficient work done by this institution. The Hospital was founded five years ago by Dr. A. L. Nair, who has met all the expenses of equipment and maintenance of the Hospital almost single-handed. The management of the Hospital is now vested in the Council of Management of the National Medical College. This disinterested act of Dr. Nair has not only contributed to the permanency and efficiency of the College, but has also made the Hospital an entirely public institution. The reputation and the utility of the Hospital can be gauged from the fact that the daily outdoor attendance is on an average about 150 and that about 400 operations were performed in the Hospital during the year, 60 per cent. of those, done in the Surgical and Gynaecological Wards, being major ones. We learn that want of funds prevents the management from admitting more than 60 in-door patients. We trust Dr. Nair's own generous example will induce the Corporation and the public to help the Hospital to extend the scope of its beneficent

"TIMES OF INDIA" WARNED

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Mr. Justice Pearson's Statement in Court

MR. MODY PRESENTS MILLOWNERS' CASE

Before the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry adjourned on Thursday, Mr. B. T. Ranadive drew the attention of the Court to a leaderette in the "Times of India" of Thursday's date in which a comment had been made on the evidence in the course of inquiry. The Chairman gave the following ruling on the same:—

"Our attention has been drawn by one of the parties in this inquiry to a paragraph in the leaderette in the "Times" of to-day's date which purports to state definitely the conclusion to be arrived from evidence that has been given before this Court. It has been the desire of this Court that sitting as a provisional tribunal the proceedings before it should be treated on the same footing as proceedings before any other Court of Justice. We regret to observe that a definite statement of opinion of this kind should have been made while the inquiry is still pending."

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association placed before the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry the case of the Mill-owners in regard to the present strike. He addressed the Court for about 2-1/2 hours, in the course of which he said:

The strike was brought about by the general policy of the Red Flag Union. In regard to that general policy he would refer to the atmosphere created by the lightning strikes which took place while the Fawcett Committee was sitting last year. After five and a half months' long drawn out struggle the Mill-owners were persuaded to agree to a reference of the dispute to the Fawcett Committee in the very hope that it would mean the end of the trouble in the industry at any rate for the time being. He would like to remind the Court that the Mill-owners in agreeing to the reference gave up certain things and agreed to go back in many cases to the conditions with regard to pay etc. that obtained in 1927. So far as the Mill-owners were concerned, his contention was that they very loyally carried out everything they had agreed to on October 4.

LIGHTNING STRIKES.

But the other side did not carry out their part of the undertaking, and while the Fawcett Committee was inquiring into the dispute as many as 70 lightning strikes took place, which completely paralysed the industry. He wished to emphasise that these strikes were without any notice to the employers and in many cases they ended in favour of the workers. substantial concessions being made by the Owners. The Owners went out of their way and made concessions to the workers, which they were not bound to do, simply in order to avoid trouble. The management through the proper in most of these cases.

INDISCIPLINE BY MILL COMMITTEES.

The next point he would deal with was the indiscipline created by the Mill Committees. He would say that the Mill Committees were a substantial cause of the trouble in the industry at the present time. It was because of the Mill Committees that there was no peace with industry they tried to arrogate to themselves the functions of the management.

A third factor that contributed to the strike was the elaborate preparations made by the Union for a general strike.

The immediate cause of the strike was the situation created by the Union when they called their wanton strike in the Wadia Group of Mills, and found themselves faced with a few thousands hands whom they could not get reinstated in that particular group of mills. The agreement between Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. Dange clearly stated that the workers should not go on strike without first bringing their grievances to the notice of the management through the proper channels. Inspite of that undertaking a lightning strike was caused in the Spring Mill on March 1. That strike was most wanton and absolutely unjustified and the result of it was that after waiting for 5 weeks during which negotiations took place between Sir Ness Wadia and the Union leaders it was decided to re-open the mills. Accordingly Sir Ness Wadia put up notices at the mills stating that they would be reopened on April 8. He would say that it was quite open to the workers to return to work. There was nothing that prevented them from doing so.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RE-OPENING OF MILLS.

But the Union carried on an intensive campaign against the re-opening of the mills and exhorted the workers not to go to work. After a few weeks the mills got as many as 9,000 hands, 3,900 of whom were old hands The remaining 6,000 were new hands. The employment of the new hands meant that those whom they replaced could not be taken back into the mills. How to find work for that 6,000 which still remain outside? That was the question the Union had to solve. There was no hope of their getting back to their old places. A situation was thus created, which from the point of view of the Girni Kamgar Union necessitated a general strike. Even in such a situation there were other ways of dealing with their difficulty. He had himself told the leaders of the Union that 4,000 men could be taken back into the Wadia Mills and for the remaining 2,000 work could be found in other mills The same suggestion was repeated both by the General Member and the Governor, but the Union leaders were not prepared to accept it. It was all along the action of the Union and the obstinacy of its leaders which resulted in the situation leading to the general strike.

WHAT PROLONGED THE STRIKE.

As regards the factors that contributed to the prolongation of the strike Mr. Mody stated that the first of these was the inflammatory appeals issued to the workers by the Union. To corroborate his statement on this point he would request the Court to call the Commissioner of Police as a witness. The next cause that the Union did not want the unceasing intimidation of loyal workers, the picketing at chawls and the threats held out to those who wanted to go to work. A third contributory cause was the persistent misrepresentation of the mill-oners' attitude with regard to almost everything they did or said.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF SETTLEMENT.

The difficulties in the way of settlement. Mr. Mody continued, were firstly the general attitude of the Union, and secondly their demands. The demand for reinstatement of the 6,000 old hands could not be conceded as it would involve the dismissal of those who had already been employed. Mr Deshpande had tried to argue that the Union did not want the new men to be dismissed, but he could not understand how the old hands could be taken back without sending away the new hands. When it was specifically put to the other side whether they wanted the old hands to be dismissed they said "If it is possible to absorb the 6.000 old hands in other mills why not get these new hands similarly absorbed in other mills?" His reply to that was that it would be a monstrous injustice to those new hands.

RECOGNITION OF THE MILL COMMITTEE.

With regard to the demand for the recognition of the Mill Committee Mr. Mody said: "The Mill Committee as we know them cannot be entertained by any organised industry in any part of the world. I have stated to the Girni Kamgar Union that we have not the slightest objection to the Mill Committees, but we do not recognise the right of the committees to interfere in the day to day management of the mills. So long as the committees are purely advisory we welcome them Their proper function is to represent the grievances of the men to their Union and it would be for the Union to approach the management and discuss the matters. I still stand by what I have told them before."

Mr. Mody had not finished his statement when the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

When the Court met after lunch Mr. Mody continued his address. He submitted to the Court a resolution of the Mill-owners' Association on the question of the collection of Union funds in the mills. It was the considered opinion of the mill-owners not to allow this in the interests of "discipline and efficiency." No officials of the trade unions who were not workers in the mills were to be allowed to enter the mills. The purport of this decision of his Association was communicated to all the unions.

G. K. U.'S IRECONCILIABLE ATTITUDE.

Another difficulty in the way of a settlement of the dispute was the irreconcilable attitude adopted by the Girni Kamgar Union. It was evident from Mr. Deshpande's evidence that the Girni Kamgar Union was not prepared to accept any settlement unless there was a "complete surrender" on all points by his Association.

The attitude of the mill-owners on the other hand, was that thy were earnest and anxious for a settlement. The doors of the Mill-owners' Association were always open for negotiations and discussion of grievances. In spite of that the industry was subjected to persecution at the hands of the Girni Kamgar Union. As regards further proof of the mill owners' conciliatory attitude, Mr. Mody to the four conferences held in April.

7-1/2 PER CENT. CUT.

The 7-1/2 per cent. cut in the men's wages was given up by the owners on the understanding that the Girni Kamgar Union would co-operate in the adoption of the standardisation scheme on the question of consolidation of wages and mediation rules and on several other things an agreement had been reached.

Mr. Mody next drew the attention of the Court to the attitude of the Girni Kamgar Union on April 22, the Union leaders took up the position that their grievances should be gone into first, which it was pointed out, was impossible.

As regards Dhondu Bawu's case they had met only to exchange views. No definite procedure was laid down and no questions and assurance were taken down.

The other difficulty in the way of a settlement was the impossibility of coming to any terms with a Union which had so often acted in breach of agreements entered into with several mills by the officials of the G. K. Union.

Mr. Mody cited some instances of such alleged breach of agreement by the Union. Mentioning another difficulty in the way of a settlement that it was impossible to deal with people who did not follow the most elementary principles of Trade Unionism. Strikes had been called with the least attempt to go through proper channel.

Mr. Mody concluded by saying: "If this is the method by which trade unions are to be run and if this is the way in which the pistol is levelled at the industry, then I say no organisation can exist."

Mr. Mody also mentioned the fact that the Union was "wantonly continuing the strike" despite the fact several thousands of operatives have been attending the mills almost after a fortnight the strike began.

At this stage the Court adjourned till Monday 11-15 a.m.

CENTRAL BANK'S TRIUMPH

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Shamdasani's Complaint Fails

MAGISTRATE FINDS NO FRAUDULENT MOTIVE

Judgment was delivered this noon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, against the Central Bank of India Limited, its Directors and certain officers under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act, charging them with having made certain false statements, knowing them to be false, in the balance sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1926, and the Profit and Loss Account for the year 1926.

In a lengthy judgment after setting out the facts of the case, and following the Judgment of the Bombay High Court in the Revision Application of Mr. Shamdasani, Mr. V. N. B. Saklatwala and others regarding a Balance sheet of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., the learned magistrate held that the charge preferred by Mr. Shamdasani in his case could not be maintained and acquitted all the accused.

THE JUDGMENT

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In his judgment, the Magistrate referred to a similar complaint filed by Mr. Shamdasani against the Bank and certain directors and other officers with regard to the balance sheets as at June 30, 1925 and December 31, 1925. In those balance sheets also, the Bank had not disclosed the bad and doubtful debts and the same contention was raised by the complaint in the present case. Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissed the former complaint holding that the Bank had made a provision covering such bad and doubtful debts and that there was a general practice according to which, if such a provision were made, the bad and doubtful debts need not be shown on the assets side, nor the reserve or provision for it on the liability side. He held that no offence was committed.

Judgment was delivered on December 9, 1926 and the complainant applied to the High Court in revision. The present balance sheet was prepared about that time and it was signed by the auditors on February 2, 1927. Accused Nos. 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 also signed on the same date, while accused 2, 7, and 8 signed on February 9.

NOT A FALSE STATEMENT.

In revision of the previous case, Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Patkar at the High Court remanded the case to the Court of Mr. H P. H. Dastur to decide whether the expressed or implied false statements were bad debts and "were made wilfully or knowingly" by all or any of the accused. In that case, judgment was delivered on February 28, 1928 convicting some of the accused.

The present complaint was filed by Mr. Shamdasani on March 1, 1927. In view of the judgment of Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Patkar, the Magistrate was of the opinion that it was not open to the accused to argue that the omission to disclose bad and doubtful debts did not amount to a false statement. He therefore, held that the statement regarding the bad and doubtful debts was false and that it was made wilfully.

The next question for determination was whether the statement was made by the accused and if so which of them, knowing it to be false. The Magistrate observed that it was futile for the defence to contend that the expression "bad and doubtful debts" in the balance sheet meant only bad and doubtful debts not provided for in the Bank. The Form F distinctly contemplated that all Bank debts should be disclosed.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S REMARKS QUOTED.

There still remained the question, continued the Magistrate, whether the "false statement" regarding the bad and doubtful debts as nil, was made by the accused "knowing it to be false". In this connection the Magistrate quoted the remarks of the Chief Justice of Bombay with whom sat Mr. Justice Murphy, in the case Shamdasani vs. N. B. Saklatwalla and other Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., that "Police Courts in my opinion (the Chief Justice) are not the proper place to fight out disputed questions of finance in big companies or banks."

Proceeding, the Magistrate held that on the evidence there could not be any doubt that the Bank had made ample provision for the bad and doubtful debts.

The Magistrate also referred to the Government of India's communique issued in March, 1927, and held it was clear that the Bank, in not disclosing the bad and doubtful debts, merely followed a practice prevailing in the drawing up of the balance sheets of the Banks There was no question of fraudulent motive. The Directors, in preparing the balance sheet subject matter of the present complaint, only followed a practice which was in existence at the time.

NO FRAUDULENT MOTIVE.

It was true that Mr. Shamdasani did file his petition in revision but till the judgment in that case was delivered, the Directors had a decision of a competent court in their favour justifying their action. When therefore, it balance sheet of 1926 was prepared, it could not be said that they made the statement knowing it to be a false one and with a dishonest or fraudulent intent.

The only other issue that remained was whether the second charge, namely, profit and loss account, was false The Magistrate was of the opinion that the document relating to profit and loss account was one required by and for the purpose of the Act. But in view of his finding that the item of Rs. 94,58,280-5-9 as by interest was not a false statement, any further discussion on the point appeared to him unnecessary.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

In the result, the Magistrate acquitted all the accused.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, the complainant, appeared in person and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the accused.

EQUIPMENT FOR PUBLIC LIFE

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As one of the many persons grieved by the anti-climax that has set in the career of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, as the Nestor of the younger generation, permit me to write these lines to induce him to retrace his steps and regain his old seat in the hearts of the admiring followers to be found here, there and everywhere.

In his speech, reported in the "Chronicle", of 6-8-29, he has, unfortunately, laid down a dangerous principle before his young audience, which is bound, one is afraid, if pursued, to create a serious hindrance in the latter's public career. He said: "The courage for thinking for themselves and adhering to their conclusions in spite of unpopularity is the great necessity of present-day public life. All your individual actions will be misrepresented, perhaps, most cruelly—by unfriendly critics. There are occasions where you have to remain absolutely mute and dumb, listening to unjust, hostile, criticism."

According to this piece of advice, Sir, your own criticism, levelled against Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the first editorial of the "Chronicle" of date, would have you branded as an unfriendly, unjust and hostile critic, although you have rounded off the criticism with the pious hope that "if any has not the heart to help, let him not hinder." Again, in view of this advice, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal would be wrong to have contrived, as he has certainly wisely contrived, to save his own face and the face of Mahatma Gandhi, by getting a correction made in the "Chronicle" of this morning, regarding certain misreported statements of his. Hence, confronted with such an advice, would you and Mr. Govindlal not be justified in individually exclaiming: "God, save me from my friend?" Therefore, such an advice should be the last to come from the lips of an eminent thinker, speaker, writer, friend, philosopher and guide, Ifke Mr. Jayakar.

His Vile Parle speech, of 22-7-29, again, in relation to the Moslem brethren and Khilafatists errs in two ways. First, it militates against the "open-door" situation of the Nehru Constitution, which is admitted by most of the Hindu and Moslem leaders throughout the country. It also betrays want of circumspection in framing sentences in cautious language. Government make statements against warring subjects in emphatic terms, but clothe those terms in such a dignified way as to refuse to place on the table their "secret" cards.

When goaded to speak or write in a mood of resentment or exasperation, Mr. Jayakar should think of the following wise policy laid down by the late Justice Ranade for being observed when one is placed in such a stress: "People find fault with us, even abuse us for half-heartedness, for our apparent want of fire and enthusiasm. God only knows that in our households we are perpetually at war with our dearest and nearest. We struggle and strive to do our best, and have perforce to stop at many points, when we fear the strain will cause the rupture." (Ranade's Life by Phathak, p. 474).

—Yours, etc.,

X.

"EDUCATED FARMERS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Can you kindly publish the following few lines which are of interest to the "educated farmer" and a real peasant?

It is a pleasant surprise to hear from Sir Frederick Sykes that the demand for an educated farmer is limited chiefly due to the lethargy of those who own extensive lands. But one asks why are the big landlords lethargic? If they have not enough sense to realise that an educated farmer can be useful to them how is it that such ignorant human-beings came to possess such a valuable thing as land? Is not the present land law responsible for it?

The only other cause can be that the "educated farmer" is not profitable to the landlord and that, therefore, they do not employ him. It is beyond the possibility of a small holder to employ an agricultural graduate. Those who own extensive lands are always wholly or partly immune from the due tax which they ought to pay. Their competitors being those small holders who pay the full amount of tax the big landlords can get more than enough income even without bothering themselves any more about their lands. Suppose the tax on big landlords was fixed according to the acres they held instead of the profits they derived from it they will either have to make the best use of their lands or they will find it profitable to resign their right to the plots which they are not using. The land thus freed will give the educated farmer a field to exhibit his acquired knowledge in the service of humanity. Until the "educated farmer" gets an access to land on equitable basis he cannot but fight shy of all coaxing.

A simple manipulation of land tax can bring a great change. Then why is the Government shy? Are the hundreds of existing taxes just that it will be unjust to tax a free-hold landlord for possessing the land and keeping it idle like a dog-in-the-manger? By what right there are free-hold landlords?—Yours, etc.,

AN EDUCATED PEASANT.

"EXPANSIVE HINDUISM"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have ready in Tuesday's issue of your paper the letter of your correspondent "X" on the subject of my lecture on "Expansive Hinduism." Apparently your correspondent is relying on some inaccurate report of my speech. What I mentioned in my speech was the necessity of modern Hinduism to revive and restore its ancient liberalism. I was commentisg on Hinduism as it exists at present and pointing out that ancient Hinduism was very different and more liberal. The comment of your correspondent, therefore, is baseless. It was not my intention to underrate Hinduism at all, but to suggest an ancient basis on which it can be liberlized, so as to enable it to carry on an even struggle with its militant rivals.

Referring to my Vile Parle speech, your correspondent attributes to me a statement which I never made. The opinion which he quotes I stated as my own, and not as the view of the late Mr. Tilak.

With reference to the last paragraph of his letter, I may state that the Matunga Rescue Home is not a matrimonial clearing house for widows and fallen women, as your correspondent imagines. It has, therefore, never felt the necessity of carrying on any propaganda for securing husbands, young or old, for the inmates. When it feels such a need, it will no doubt accept correspondent's suggestion and communicate with institutions like the Pandharpur Orphanage, and may even go the length of securing the help of your correspondent, if he will show the courage of revealing his identity.

—Yours etc.,

Bombay, August 8.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

—:o:—

Demand For A Uniform Policy

MEERUT CASE COSTS IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, (By Mail).

With the approach of the autumn session and in consequence of the Allahabad section of the All-India Congress Committee removing the ban on Council work, there has been an appreciable quantity of resolutions and questions given notice of by the members of the Congress Party besides others of the Legislative Assembly. On the other hand, from the information so far available it appears the non-official members of the Council of State have not been so active as those of the lower House, probably because their House does not sit before the 16th September. At the same time there is definite information that besides the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao whose resolution for a committee of enquiry regarding the establishment of a Central Research Medical Institute is already well-known, there is the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Jaffer who has given notice of another motion on the same subject, but in a slightly different form.

IMMEDIATE DOMINION STATUS.

In the Legislative Assembly the fact that there are four days allotted to the discussion of non-official resolutions has encouraged many members to come forward with their recommendations. Prominent among the Swarajists is Mr. Gaya Prasad who has resolutions relating to the immediate confirment of full Dominion Status on India; the substitution of competitive examinations for services in India abolishing preference based upon community, race or religion; the state-management of the B. N. W. Railway; the desirability of taking steps by Government for teaching the science and art of civil aviation to Indian boys. Nor has Mr. Gaya Prasad forgotten his favourite theme of separation of the Judicial from Executive functions.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Lalchand Nevalrai, a member of the Nationalist Party, has tabled a few more to his already heavy list of resolutions. He will urge the Government of India to formulate for the guidance of different provincial governments a uniform policy, as far as may be, in the administration of land revenue departments, calculated to fix by legislation the assessment of land revenue as a tax on a fair and equitable basis.

INDIANS AND ARMY RECURITMENT.

Mr. Nevalrai bases another of his resolutions on the observations of the Skeen Committee regarding the present defective character of the system of education and wants a Committee of enquiry for examining the system so that measures might be taken to remove those defects and enable the educational institutions to provide a steady flow of really first class material for recruitment as army officers.

It is understood that Mr. Nevalrai has also tabled another resolution relating to the examination of candidates for the various branches of the army, but the text is not yet available.

COST OF MEERUT CASE.

Among the questions recently given notice of are some by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh who will "inter alia" ask for the estimated expenditure sanctioned for the Meerut "Conspiracy" trial, the amount paid up-to-date to the prosecuting counsel; and whether it is contemplated to draft a new Railway Act in the light of modern requirements as suggested by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and admitted by Government,

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Gaya Prasad has also a few questions of international importance. One of them relates to the subject of Naval Disarmament; another regarding settlement of international disputes and the signing of optional clause decided in the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. He would like to know if the Government of India addressed any communications to the British Government that the former would feel considerably embarrassed in the conduct of the Meerut "Conspiracy" prosecution, if diplomatic relations are resumed with Soviet Russia while the Meerut prosecution is proceeding.

"THE LAST HOME OF MYSTERY."

Among his other questions is one relating to Col. Alexander Powell's book entitled "The Last Home of Mystery" and asks whether the allegation made in the book that the writer received "help and co-operation from the British Government in London and British officials in India" is true.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub has based a question on a report that the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is to be converted into a Post and Telegraphs Board.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Mr. K. C. Roy will move a resolution urging the Government of India to undertake legislation for the creation of a County Council or a Municipal Corporation based on advanced models regulating civic Government in the various capitals in India and abroad, for the old and the new city of Delhi including notified areas.

The agitation in Bengal over the proposed construction of the Dacca-Aricha railway is sought to be raised by Choudhary Muhammad Ismail Khan who will urge the Government to proceed with the construction with all possible expedition.

FRIEGHT CHARGES.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has renotified many resolutions which he had been tabling for a number of years but none of which he moved. The only fresh addition to his list is a plea for a mixed inquiry into the question of freight rates in respect of Indian manufactures with a view to laying down a policy for future guidance in the interests of the Indian agriculturist or manufacturer.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

—:o:—

Supply of fodder sufficient except in Hukeri Taluka. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah where cattle suffered to some extent by the recent rain. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—

Sind 21 to 66; Gujarat 26 to 47; Konkan 23 to 31; Deccan 20 to 57; Karnatak 6 to 26.

Rugby.—Sir Esmond Ovey the British Minister in Mexico, has been appointed British Ambassador at Rio De Janeiro in succession to Sir Beilby Alston who died in London last June.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Star twin screw motor passenger liner "Brittanic" was launched at Belfast on Tuesday. She has a cross register of 27,000 tons and is intended for the Liverpool-New York service. She will be the largest British motor ship.—B. O. W.

London.—It is officially announced that Sir Percy Lorraine has been appointed High Commissioner in Egypt.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The King continues to make good progress, and during the sunny hours this week he has been sitting out in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. He is expected to proceed to Sandringham, Norfold before long.—B. O. W.

MR. KELLY ADMITS HIS MISTAKE

—:o:—

Failure to Call for More Soldiers who were Available

PLEA FOR INCREASE IN POLICE FORCE

Riots Enquiry Committee Concludes Sitting

Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police was further examined by the Riots Enquiry Committee on Thursday.

The Chairman drew the attention of the witness to the allegations made by certain witnesses that prosecutions were not being launched by Government against those papers which stirred up trouble during the riots, to which witness replied that he was not averse to prosecutions and they were taking action as far as possible. They had at present one such case pending in Court.

Mr. Khan:—A complaint has been made before us that one of the causes of the riots was the inflammatory articles contained in the Gujarati and Marathi papers, particularly the "Nawa-Kal" and "Sandesh".

Further questioned about the existence of a large number of hooligans in Bombay. witness said that he had already made certain proposals to Government regarding the detention of these habitual criminals. Most of these hooligans were ex-convicts but in times of serious troubles, people who committted crimes were not merely people with previous convictions but all sorts of people got drawn into excesses during times of high excitement. Witness suggested that there should be some permanent measure of control over the habitual criminal population of Bombay. Of course, there was the Criminal Tribes Act but there were a large number of people in Bombay who did not belong to the criminal tribes and therefore they could not be got rid of under that Act. The present method of sending them to jail was not adequate at all because as soon as their term of imprisonment was over they were again thrown back into society. Witness thought that these bad characters should be locked away from society and in order to minimise the risk of very serious disturbances from these bad characters, it was well to keep them under control even in normal times.

Mr. Khan:—But some of the witnesses—I think Mr. Nataraian is one of them—who are against the legislation you ask for. They say that you must improve the economic condition by finding them work.

Witness replied that it would be impossible to find them work. Sending them to the workhouse would be of no use as most of them did not wish to work. "I am not much of an optimist like Mr. Natarajan and others in the matter of reforming the criminals as decent members of society." continued witness. "I am rather doubtful and more pessimistic in that respect."

INCREASE IN FORCE NECESSARY.

Questioned regarding the inadequacy of the police force, witness said that one of the reasons why an increase in the force was necessary was that the population was increasing.

Witness also pointed out to the Committee that the police force had not yet reached the number recommended by Mr. Edwards, who was asked to report on the question of reorganisation of the police force as far back as 1910.

Asked whether any reductions had been made in the force witness said that though no effective part of the police had been taken away, during the last 4 or 5 years he had been asked to reduce the expenditure of the Department and he had been able to effect it by retrenchment here and there. In one year he was asked to reduce expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs and this he did by stopping recruitment. He added that Government had never denied that the present police force was inadequate, but financial stringency had stood in their way of increasing it.

Mr. Khan:—Do you think that crime is on the increase in Bombay?

Witness:—As far as crime goes there is a decrease of 30 per cent. during the last five or six years.

Witness did not agree with a suggestion made by Mr. Khan as to whether the armed police which was more expensive to maintain, could not be substituted by ordinary police and added: "Armed police is a sort of reserve for emergencies and maintaining them cannot be called an extravagant measure. It is rather a matter of prudence."

'EXCELLENT CO-OPERATION' ALL-ROUND.

Witness joined with Mr. Cocke, Sir Reginald Spence and the other witnesses in their praise of the very excellent work done by the police. He had also no criticisms to make regarding the work of the Honorary Magistrates and the Military. As regards the allegations that some Honorary Magistrates refused to give permission to fire when murder was being committed in their very face and that some of the Magistrates failed to turn up at the time of the riots, witness said that he knew nothing about them. It was a matter for the Chief Presidency Magistrate to enquire. As far as he was concerned, the co-operation among the Magistracy, Military and the police was excellent.

The Commissioner also denied the allegation made against the police that some of the policemen mercilessly assaulted two Pardeshi Bhayyas and that one of them died in hospital as a result thereof. Enquiries showed that this allegation was absolutely false and the police officers who were on duty in that Section also denied it. The fact. however, was that these two men ere actually picked up injured and unconscious from a gulley by the police and removed to the hospital. After treatment one of them was discharged the same day while the other was discharged the next day.

Questioned about the allegation that the Sikh-Multani procession of 1927 which resulted in a riot at Chuckla Street, was led by one Arya Samajist named Nathoo. the Commissioner said: "There was some such suggestion at that time but as far as I remember we were never able to verify the statement. I would not like to make a definite statement now without consulting my papers. My impression is that it is not correct to say that this procession was led by Nathoo."

THE PROCESSION.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri referred witness to the official report of the 1927 riots and after perusing it witness confirmed his previous answer that the procession was not led by Arya Samajists.

Witness agreed with Mr Khan that there was a continuous ferment in mill area beginning from the strike declared in September 1928 up to the time of the last Municipal election in January 1929.

Mr. Khan:—The implication is that Mahomedan votes were wanted in the Municipal election and therefore the mill area was quiet.

Mr. Kelly agreed that no sooner the result was declared on the 1st February, on the following evening the first incident of the riot took place when a taxi driven by a Pathan was attacked near the Grant Road Station.

Mr. Khan:—I think the Pathan scare was really started on the 3rd February. Do you say there was no scare on that day?

Witness: Of course, there was the scare on the 3rd. But I disagree with the "Times of India" that there was general panic on that day.

Mr. Khan:—A point has been made before us that the police machiney was broken down on the 4th and that having regard to what was going on in the north of the city, the police ought to have been on the alert and protection ought to have been given in the north by calling out the military earlier.

NOT NECESSARY TO CALL MILITARY.

Witness:—I considered it was not necessary to call the military earlier, otherwise I would have done so. The Pathans were protected in a large number of cases and merely because a certain number of cases in which the police were not able to give protection occurred it is not sufficient ground for an inference that the police machinery had been broken down.

Mr. Khan: What was the nature of the protection that was actually given?

Witness:—We had policemen at various points in the mill area and we had motor pickets moving about in order to see that there were no crowds in the streets.

Notwithstanding this arrangement crowds did collect in streets?—For that matter there were considerably larger crowds in the streets on the 8th and 9th not withstanding the military.

Mr. Khan: Then the next complaint is that you sent for too few soldiers. You could have called for more from Santa Cruz and Colaba where battalions of 600 each were available.

MR. KELLY ADMITS HIS MISTAKE.

Witness:—Yes. That was my mistake. More soldiers were available.

In reply to Mr. Khan who asked whether with a little propaganda through the press the kidnapping scare would not have been successfully removed. Mr. Kelly said: "It is somebody else's business to do propaganda we had not much time at our disposal to do it."

Mr. Khan:—Government had done no propaganda through the press?—No.

Mr. Khan referred witness to a statement made by Mr. Nariman that a Mogul was assaulted at Kalbadevi by a large crowd of Bhayyas and that although the matter was communicated to the Police Commissioner's office by 'phone nothing was done to disperse the mob for a long time.

Witness:—It is a nonsensical suggestion. Whatever information was received was passed on and dealt with immediately. I do not believe that any particular gang was allowed to continue its depredations without any action being taken.

'AKHADAS' IN BOMBAY.

To Mr. Khan witness said that there were in all 151 'Akhadas' in Bombay. Out of these 140 belonged to Hindus, 7 to Mahomedans and 4 to Christians and Parsis.

Replying to further questions, the Commissioner said that most of the police recruits were from Konkan and the Deccan. It was true that about 30 years ago there were several Mahomedan recruits but now-a-days very few Mahomedans came forward for recruitment.

Mr. Khan:—You know that there is a certain amount of tension between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. What kind of remedy would you suggest for decreasing this tension?

Witness:—I think there should be a complete change of hearts on both sides. The tension will disappear only when the Mahomedans come to trust the Hindus and the Hindus also did the same.

Mr. Khan:—So you say it is a matter of education?

Witness:—Not merely education. It seems to me that there is more tension among the educated people than among the uneducated. Therefore education in itself, can do nothing. There should be a complete cleansing of hearts.

Proceeding witness said that there were no District Magistrates in Bombay and hence he was also vested with the powers of a District Magistrate.

POWERS OF COMMISSIONER.

Asked as to whether he would like the powers to be centralised in the Police Commissioner or he would prefer them to be divided between the Chief Presidency Magistrate and himself as at present, witness replied that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had always worked in close co-operation with the police and no difficulty had arisen so far as the question of maintenance of law and order was concerned. He also agreed with the view expressed by some witnesses that it would be rather risky to rely on the police officers to exercise the powers of a Magistrate. Witness added that under the City Police Act he had practically the same powers as the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri—A suggestion has been made to us that directly these disturbances break out, steps should be taken to safeguard all the mosques and temples in the city. Do you think it to be feasible to do so?

Witness:—It is not at all feasible as there are hundreds of mosques and temples in the city. If I am to put an effective guard of not less than ten men on each of them I would require thousands of men for that alone.

This concluded the examination of the witness. It is understood the Committee will submit its report to Government in about three weeks' time.

DINING CARS FOR INDIAN PASSENGERS

—:o:—

EXPERIMENT TO BE GIVEN FURTHER TRAIL

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

At the 59th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay held on August 1, 1929 the following subjects among others were discussed:—

Dining Car for Indian Passengers: The question of making a further trial with a dining car or dining compartment for Indian Passengers was brought forward for discussion. The Chairman stated that members were aware that the experiment made with a dining car for Indian passengers on the G. I. P. Railway in 1924-25 had not been appreciated by the travelling public, and that it had to be discontinued. It had, however, now been stated that such dining cars or dining compartments had been run with success on other railways. It was decided that a further trial should be made on the G. I. P. Railway and to prepare a plan for the dining compartment ad get out further necessary details which would be placed before the committee.

Bombay-Kalyan Main Line Electric Train Service: A complaint had been received from the residents of Dombivli that the suburban train service between Bombay and Kalyan required improvement. The Chairman pointed out that the complainants had referred to timings which were in force from the 1st December 1928 to the 1st April, 1929, but since that period the timings had twice been changed and improvements had already been effected in the direction desired by the complainants and that if they were not satisfied with the new timings they should again represent the matter.

Request to re-open the up side suburban booking office at Dadar: A representation had been received to the effect that it was very inconvenient for old people ladies and children journeying from Dadar to Bombay to have to climb the ramp to obtain their tickets at the new overhead booking office. The Chairman stated a census had been taken of the number of passengers who had purchased tickets to travel from Dadar to Bombay from No. 4 platform, which showed that the average daily number of all passengers, including old people, ladies and children, was only 8.6. This did not justify the expenditure which would have to be incurred to maintain the booking office on No. 4 platform.

Statement of facilities sanctioned for the travelling public during the quarter ended June 30, 1929 was circulated to the Committee.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT

—:o:—

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Meeting between the British and French Air Ministers have resulted in an agreement in principle on the basis of large mutual co-operation to develop air transport in Africa, the Near East, the Far East and South America. M. Eynac, the French Air Minister, is particularly keen on developing night-flying.—Reuter.

Rear Admiral H. T. Walwyn, Colonel F. P. Mackie and Flag Lieut: F. C. Hammond dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

Dr. Wood's malarial pills are claimed to be "a sure remedy for malaria and its after effects" and are prepared by the Specific Pharmacy of Madras. The Bombay agents are Messrs. Mistry & Co.

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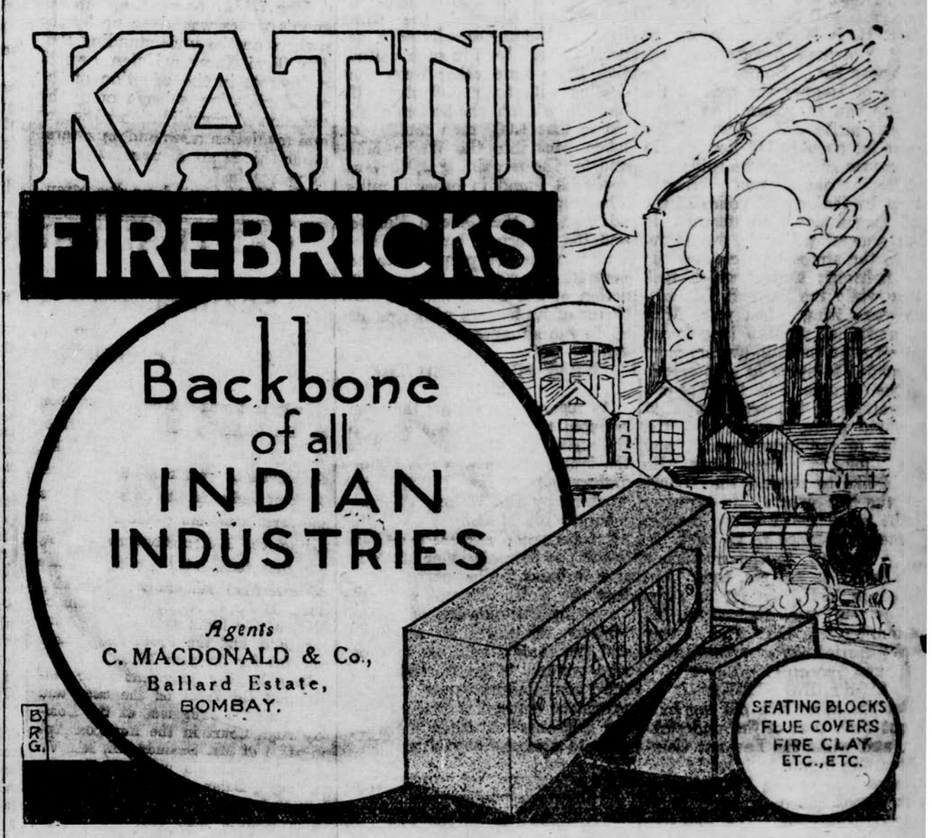

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CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION

What It Does for the Community

Some of the outstanding defects of modern society are poverty, unemployment, occupational and social disease, upper-class control of church, school and court, serfdom of millions of factory and agricultural workers, governmental bureaucracy, trade rivalries, tariff wars, military and naval competition between nations, and a hundred other ills against which our reformers are breaking their lances or their fists. These evils are all of much the same family; they supplement one another. To rid ourselves of them, we must clear up the jungle in which they flourish.

Most of us know that we are not merely after the corruption of the press,, nor the crookedness of Cabinet members, nor even the exploitation of coal miners and textile workers. No, we are trying to seek out and straighten up a certain twist in our whole economic organisation which turns banking institutions into mere counting houses for money changers, industries into machinery for coining profits all too often at the expense of human happiness, and retail and wholesale business into organizations for deceiving and despoiling the consuming public. How does our world get that way? Why should the struggle for economic security, in which most of us are engage, almost inevitably become a struggle for economic advantage? Why should the business world be so rigged that my gain means the loss of my neighbor's security? It becomes apparent that we must search in the field of economics if we are to find the causes of the most flagrant injustices of law courts, the spiritual decay of organized religion, or the "class education" of our public school system.

A new food is discovered cheaper than other foods of the same vitamin value. Millions of consumers need it and want it. There should be a logical and easy process by which they can get it quickly and economically. But when the organization of its production, processing and distribution has finally been completed, we invariably find that the legal forms and the business principles used have placed in positions of power a few men who will use that new food as a magnet with which to coax money out of the pockets of the consuming public; they will put some profitable publicity for the new product into the next set of textbooks prepared for the schools, and they will make certain that the more easily influenced of the newspapers carry news items designed to increase the demand for their wares.

And what, at last, are the prime inequalities in the present economic order? What are the influences which turn the healthy and normal young sproutling of a new industrial or commercial organization toward an exploitative tree instead of a tree which serves to supply men with the necessities of life and shade from the noonday sun? Is it not, first, that the profit motive is so cleverly woven into the whole legal and economic structure of society that the entire aim and purpose and all the machinery of this economic system are directed to the turning of profits away from those who create goods or those who most need them and into the pockets of the men who own the tools of production or the natural resources behind them? And, second, is it not that the voting power in these corporations is thrown to the investors rather than to the producers and consumers, thus assuring the aforementioned owners of the tools certain and easy continuation of things as they are? It is dividends on stock and voting of stock that make the stockholder the king of modern civilization and the dictator of its morals, its laws, and its destinies. Here begins the duality of interest in the world of economics, the conflict between owner and worker or consumer, between profit maker and profit taker, between class and class—the beginnings of industrial warfare, imperialist programmes of expansion, white men's burdens, and wars for democracy.

SOME SANITY TESTS.

There are many programmes for the creation of a new social and economic order. But none of them is thorough-going unless it offers an organization which meets the following minimum requirements, writes Cedric Long in "World Tomorrow."

In practice as well as in theory it must progressively eliminate rent, interest, dividends, and profit.

It must be controlled democratically from the very beginning. Its motivation and energy must come from the bottom upward and its leaders of to-morrow must be in the process of training in the ranks to-day.

It must have a vital appeal, offer tangible benefits to all groups and classes in society—industrial worker, farmer, white collar slave, immigrant or native, churchman or atheist, professional, or well-to-do citizen of the middle class. Yet it must be so international in its implications that it removes the main causes of trade rivalries between countries.

It must appeal to the ideals of those who are given to cherishing ideals and at the same time meet some of the selfish needs of the great masses of men who reach out only for what has immediate practical value.

The road it travels must be the familiar road that knows the feet of all manner of men and women. The strange and the untried in programmes for a new social order repel more people than they attract. Only those few rare souls who have the spirit of the pioneer dare venture over freshly cut trails.

It must meet organized labor's demands for better labor conditions and the consumers' demands for better quality, better prices, and better service than profit business offers.

It must tend increasingly to make every worker any owner and every owner a worker and thus to distribute the good things of life to all people more equitably. It must not violate the natural and common desire for private property; on the contrary it must increase infinitely the number of men who have such property.

It must build an economics whose centre and purpose is the home and the family rather than the banking house, the stock market, or even the job of the industrial worker or farmer. The common human needs of all consumers must take precedence over the special needs of particular groups of investors, owners, or workers.

It must work away from the bureaucratic functions of political government rather than increase still more their power and influence.

Stated more briefly, the revolutionary programme which sets out to supplant an autocratic profit system with a democratic organisation of society geared to the service of humanity must at once use these ends as the means of realzing its goal, must start its first small unit with the full democracy of control that will be final and establish the complete elimination of profit. If it be merely satisfied to war today for to-morrow's democracy, it will achieve only war. If it is content with voting this year for a profitless era in the distant future, it will in the future find itself no more than a superefficient voting machine, one more political party dedicated to the ideals of a still more remote age. That which grows in a century rises from the seedling laid in the ground to-day and the aging tree is built of the very same substance as that which the seed contains.

There are hundreds of thousands of people who see in the consumers' cooperative movement the solution after a brief examination of the various co-operative organizations in the States and Europe. the writer proceeds:—

Because the consumers' cooperative movement is a buying rather than a selling organization, it exploits no domestic nor foreign market, seeks no sphere of influence, asks for no military and naval support. It imports goods from other countries but does virtually no exporting. It is the natural and tireless enemy of import duties just as it is the enemy of every other form of consumer exploitation.

WHAT IT DOES FOR COMMUNITY.

Occasiinally the question is put: "Granted all the theoretical benefits of consumers' co-operation its extent throughout Europe and America, its fifty millions of members, its hundreds of millions of capital, and its billions of annual sales—can you show us a single country or even a single town radically different from the capitalist communities surrounding us, a Co-operative Commonwealth in miniature, a haven of refuge fer the victims of capitalism's exploitation?" No, progress does not come that way. Real estate promoters and revolutionaries alikt to the contrary notwithstanding, the New Era is not to be heralded by the breaking out of a series of utopian spots and sploteches over the face of the drab old world. Paradise Valley, Comrade Court, Fellowship Farm, or the People's Republic cannot long remain apart from and unpolluted by the world that is.

Meanwhile the practical idealist sees much that has been gained through consumers' cooperation. In tens of thousands of cities and towns throughout the world ordinary farmers and workers have definitely provtd that they can build, own, and operate commercial, credit, and industrial organizations which not only compete successfully with capitalist business, but maintain absolutely their character as non-profit institutions, democratically controlltd by producers and consumers. Instead of damning the capitalist system or running away from it or turning machine guns upon it or even throwing paper ballots at it, cooperation is day by day working away from the centre of this old nut which so many reformers have vainly tried to crack, eating the good meat, discarding the bad, guilding up within the thick shell of society a new economic system. In those countries where it is strongest it is progressively reducing the operating area of rent, interest, and profits. It is enlisting the active support not alone of the faithful few, the converts to its gospel, but of the millions of others, who, though nearly blind, deaf, and dumb to all evangelistic programmes of social reform, are yet intelligent enough to know where their toast is buttered, and who are the final and determining factor in establishing the permanence of all social and economic institutions.

Consumers' cooperation is a democracy of all producers as well as consumers, and the shareholders who works in the cooperative bakery has just as much power in his association as the member who buys the loaf of bread, but no more. The wheat grower who owns a share of the same cooperative stock is on the same footing as the clerk in the retail bakery shop or the city housewife who slices the bread for the table or the inheritor of millions who likes his cake well seasoned with nuts and spices. The good wife may be a crank, the clerk may be a brainless flapper, and the millionaire a veritable bloodsucker in his relations to the Negro serfs on distant African plantations; but somewhere a democracy of humanity must begin. Within the cooperative that democracy gets its start. And though there are thousands of bitter jealousies and antagonisms among these people in the realms of politics, social relations, religion, and moneyed influence, as consumers of bread their interests and privileges are common. The cooperative movement continually expands that realm of common interest from bread to all other food stuffs, then to clothing, household furniture, fuel, houses themselves, medical service, recreation, education, and then on into most of the activities of life which go to make up governments, cultural relations society itself. Consumers' Co operation has already played a big role in the world we call civilized. In the future it will be one of the chief factors in bringing us to civilization itself.

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MERIT

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Announcement

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NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

VICE-CHANCELLOR TO RETIRE IN NEXT NOVEMBER

PORTFOLIOS ASSIGNED TO NEW MINISTERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The Hon. Ramrao Madhorao Deshmukh, Bar.-at-Law, and Hon. Rai Bahadur Prabhat Chandra Bose assumed charge of office of Ministers on Thursday, the 1st August, 1929. At the request of the Ministers, His Excellency the Governor has redistributed the subjects in the portfolios of Agriculture and Education. The Hon. Mr. Deshmukh will take the portfolio of Agriculture, which will include the major subjects of Excise, Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health. The Hon. Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose will take the portfolio of Education, which will include the major subjects of Public Works and Industries.

It is reported that Rao Saheb T. S. Korde and Mr. B. K. Patil have left the Democratic Party and joined the Nationalist party. They will support the Bose-Deshmukh Ministry.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose the present Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University is due to retire in November having been at the helm of the University affairs since its very inception on the 4th August 1923. At its last meeting the Executive Council of the University has recommended the names of the Hon. Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, Rev. Dr. J. F. MacFadyen and Mr. P. S. Kotval for the office of Vice-Chancellor and the names of Khan Bahadur Wilayatullah and Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar have been recommended for the treasurership. The election will take place at the annual meeting of the Senate of the University in November next. It is understood that Sir Bipin declined to extend his term owing to ill health.

Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, as is well known, after a very successful official career has taken active part in public affairs and takes keen interest in the educational problems of our youngmen. There is no doubt that with the fund of knowledge at his command he will make an ideal Vice-Chancellor. Rev. Dr. J. F. MacFadyen is the Professor in the Hislop College and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He is extremly popular among the students and is loved and respected by them. Mr. P. S. Kotval is a Barrister-at-Law and the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

MEMORIAL TO SIR GANGADHAR.

There is a movement afoot at Nagpur to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the "Grand Old Man of Nagpur" who did yeoman service as the President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee and the President of the C. P. Legislative Council to the people of Nagpur. It is hoped that the people of the Central Provinces and Berar will respond to the appeal for funds that will shortly be issued by a committee to be appointed and thus show thtir love and respect for the departed. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to find out a suitable form in which the memorial is eo be built which will be of permanent public utility. There are a number of deserving institutions in Nagpur whose activities have to be very limited owing to shortage of funds. It will be a boon to them if the name of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis is attached to one of them, which will not only keep the name of the departed green in the minds of the people but it will help the institution to extend its useful activities to the people of Nagpur.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Dr. B. S. Moonje was presented with a purse of Rs. 1,500 at Chanda in the last week.

The following office bearers were elected at the annual general meeting of the Railway Mandal, Nagpur:—President: Dr. B. S. Munje, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. M. B. Niyogi and G. R. Pradhan; Chairman of the Working Committee: Prof. B. R. Phatak, Secretary: Mr. H. N. Gokhale, Joint Secretaries: Messrs. S. S. Jakate and M. V. Balde.

The Nagpur Bar Association has appointed a Committee to find out ways and means of supressing the system of touting at Nagpur. It was also resolved not to allow counsel from Bombay to appear and argue cases before the Judicial Commissioner's Court on the principle of reciprocity.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

SUPPORT TO MARRIAGE-AGE BILL

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 4.

The publication of the marriage-age bill by the Council has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among all the classes. The youths of the College, High Schools, and T. S. Youth League, in their respective meetings accorded their whole-hearted support to the bill. The only section that had, according to its usual custom, to say anything against it was the orthodox section of the Sanatani Hindoos. One class of these people believe that it is an encroachment upon the religious and traditional rights of the people, while another is of opinion that the state had no right to impose any social legislature. These two classes started agitation against the bill and announced a public meeting to discuss it. The supporters of the bill evinced their intention to attend the meeting, on which, fearing undesirable consequences, the orthodox party issued another notice, closing the doors of the meeting to the supporters of the bill.

The supporters, consequently convened another meeting, which was open to people of all shades and opinions. It was hugely attended and all the leading citizens supported the bill, which was unanimously passed.

Simultaneously with that meeting, the meeting of the orthodox section was held at the same hour this evening. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who was anxious to learn the opinion of that party, attended it, and after the proceedings were over, came over to attend the meeting of the supporteras, which continued its deliberations for two hours. The Nagarsheth was in the chair.

The ladies of Bhavnagar, under the presidentship of Lady Ramabai Pattni met in a public meeting this afternoon, and gave the bill their whole-hearted support.

Thus the bill is being strongly supported from various quarters.

LABOUR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The "Pioneer" writes:—

It is rather surprising to find the "Labour Research Department" among the list of organisations outside British India, with which it is alleged that the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case have conspired. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Crown Prosecutor is not involving in his allegations the Labour Research Department which is attached to the Labour Party's chief organisation in London. If he is, we are afraid that we must point out—and we hope that in so doing we are in no way prejudicing his case—that he is casting aspersions upon one of the most respectable and perhaps the dullest section of the Labour Party. The Labour Research Department fulfils for the Labour Party similar functions to those discharged by the Research Department attached to the Conservative Central Office. It gathers and supplies ammunition of facts and figures for the use of candidates, and for the propaganda of the party, and no one has e ver yet suggested that it has, while discharging these duties, brought itself within the law of conspiracy. Its staff has consisted of learned, hard-working economists, who believe in socialism, which is not yet an indictable offence. Two of its most distinguished assistants have been Mr. G. D. H. Cole, formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford, and now a Fellow of Uuniversity College and University Reader in Economics, and Mr. Maurice Dobb, who is now University Lecturer in Economics and Politics at Cambridge. The secretary of the department has been Mr. Arthur Greenwood, now Minister of Health, who was assisted by Mr. W. W. Henderson, M. P. for Enfield, and the son of the Foreign Secretary. It is quite likely that they may have something to say, later, about the inclusion of the Labour Research Department in a list side by side, with the Third International and the Young Communists' League.

U. P. RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

Due to the efforts of a few enthusiastic Residents assisted by the patronage of some of the leading members residing in Bombay, an Association under the Name of "The U. P. Residents' Association Bombay" has been started. The aims and objects of the Association are to secure the material and moral advancement of the residents of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh including Delhi, in Bombay and also to foster and encourage the spirit of practical benevolence and social service, to form and maintain a library with the view of placing wholesome literature within the reach of members, and to publish literature calculated to advance the aims and objects of the Association, provided always that the Association in promoting these aims and objects shall not carry on or identify itself, in any way, with any distinctive religious or political propaganda.

A representative gathering will be held at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, the 11th Inst. at the residence of Babu Inder Narayan, Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay, opp: Wireless Station, Santa Cruz, to adopt the Constitution of the Association and to elect office-bearers.

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CONGRESS COMMITTEE IN AVAS

(From A Correspondent.)

AVAS, Aug. 2.

A largely attended meeting of land-holders and agriculturists of eight northern villages of Alibag Taluka was held at Avas on the 1st instant under the Presidency of Mr. R. L. Gharat. By the first resolution the Zirad Divisional Congress Committee was formed to enrol as large a number of members of the Indian National Congress and of the Bombay Land League as possible, and generally to watch the interests of the villagers. Other resolutions supported the Nehru Swarajya Scheme and the petition sent by Mr. R. L. Gharat as President of the Alibag Land Assessment Grievances Committee to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, praying to be pleased to order that collection of increased land-revenue be stopped in Alibag and other talukas of the Kolaba district until fresh legislation on the subject is passed, and that the extra revenue already collected be refunded. Speeches dwelling upon the necessity of supporting the National Congress by enrolment as members of it and upon the subjects of the other resolutions were made by the President and by Messrs. Dhavan, Kane, Mayadev, Dapat and others.

SPECIAL OFFICER OF AGRICULTURE IN SIND

MR. B. V. JADHAV'S STATEMENT

In the course of a statement on the establishment of the officer appointed to the combined posts of Director of the Sakrand Agricultural Research Station and Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav said:—

Government have recently undertaken a comprehensive survey of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Contruction Scheme in all its aspects, and a white book has been circulated to the members of the Council detailing the results of this survey. It will be remembered that two of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee that was appointed in 1923 were that two or more experimental stations were required in Sind, and that a separate Director of Agriculture should be appointed. Government were at the time unable to accept these recommendations in toto, and a start was made with one experimental station at Sakrand which was put in charge of Dr. H. Mann, the then Director of Agriculture in addition to is own duties from October 1925. Dr. Mann held the post until his retirement in October 1927. The position of things on his retirement showed that much further development was required, and Government have from that time onwards been considering the best method of improving the administrative machinery so as to ensure that the requisite development shall follow. They have also had the advantage of the opinion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that Sind required an independent Director of its own with a Deputy Director in charge of Sakrand and the other sub-stations.

COMBINED DUTIES.

Without going so far as to provide two such officers, Government have now reached the conclusion that in order that the development of agriculture on the general lines discussed in the white book may take place in accordance with a fixed programme, which might be designed say for five years, it is necessary that an additional farm on the Right Bank of the Indus should be established without delay to be followed by others where necessary, and that for the purpose of organizing this farm and working out the lines of development both there and throughout Sind, a single officer should be placed in charge of all the agricultural work in Sind both within and without the Barrage area. Accordingly, they propose to combine the already existing sanctioned post of Director of the Sarkrand Agricultural Research Station, and that of Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind and to appoint an officer of the Imperial Agricultural Service to it. The officer so selected will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 1,500—50—1,750 for doing duty as Director, Sakrand Agricultural Research Station, with a special pay of Rs. 500 per mensem for the additional duties which will devolve upon him as Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Province. This officer's head-quarters will be at Karachi where he will be a member of the standing committee on the Barrage, which is now being formed, and like other officers stationed there, he will be entitled to the benefits of the compensatory local allowance for Karachi and the Karachi house allowance.

It is intended that for the present the officer shall be nominally under the authority of the Director of Agriculture at Poona, but experience may show that it is desirable, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, to put him in independent charge.

It is anticipated that an expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 will be required during the current financial year. This can be met by reappropriation from the non-voted provision of Rs. 18,000 made in the budget under the head Agricultural Development under the Lloyd Barrage." This sum is however non-votable. But in order that the Council may have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon this development of the policy of Government, a supplementary demand is presented for the officer's establishment.

CLERICAL STAFF.

The present clerical staff of the Deputy Director of Agriculture consists of one head clerk on Rs. 150—5—200 and three clerks on Rs. 30—5/2—80 per mensem each. The Director of Sakrand Research Station has no clerical staff. In view of the combination of the two appointments and the corresponding addition to the clerical work that will ensue, an additional clerk on Rs. 40 in the grade of Rs. 30—5/2—80 is proposed. The clerk will be eligible for the Barachi local allowance. As the expenditure is on a new service and as the funds have been made available by reappropriation of funds within the same grant, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to a token grant of Rs. 10.

PHTHISIS

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BIHAR

POONA, Aug. 8.

Yesterday's depression at the head of the bay has remai. practically stationary and has caused locally heavy rain in South Bengal and Arakan division. The monsoon has been vigorous in Burma, Bengal and United Provinces and is active in Bihar and Orissa and Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East Central India, Bombay Deccan and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, the Punjab Hills, Northwest Frontier Province, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa seven inches: Tavoy and Ahmerst three; Diamond Island two; Rangoon, Bassein, Akyab and Myitkyina one and a half; Toungoo and Bhamo one; Cox's Bazar and Burdwan three; Calcutta and Balasore one and a half; Chittagong, Chandbali, and Cuttack one; Lucknow and Bareilly three: Mukteswar two; Benares and Mainpuri one and a half; Allahabad and Bahraich one, and Karwar, Mahabaleshwar and Ratnagiri one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bihar and Orissa and extend in the central parts of the country and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Arakan Division and South Bengal for another twenty-four hours and extend in Bihar and Orissa and the adjoining districts within thirty-six hours.

Summary of the monsoon forecast for August and September, 1929:—The monsoon rainfall of August and September in the Peninsula and Northwest India is likely to be normal.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8th August, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.777 inches (.054 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (2.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.7 degrees (0.4 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 271 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 in.

Total rainfall during the month 1.83 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 14.95 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 8.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·01"	0·40"	0·06"
Total Since 1st June to date	43·36	59·35	47·06
Total for the cor. period '28	59·17	74·13	58·38
Total for the cor. period '27	50·70	61·06	49·25

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AT CALL OF SUFFERING HUMANITY

MR. B. C. PAL IN BOMBAY

TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR FLOOD STRICKEN ASSAM

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Nagpur Mail, was interviewed by a representative of the Free Press regarding the mission that brings him here at this time. He said that it was the cause of suffering humanity that compelled him to undertake this long journey. He was born in Sylhet, one of the two districts that have suffered most seriously from the recent floods in Assam. He found the situation to be so bad as to call fro much larger help than what had already been secured both from Government and the public. This Mr. Pal said was what brought him to Bombay.

WHAT HE EXPECTS FROM BOMBAY.

Asked what did he expect from Bombay, Mr. Pal look rather dejected and said from what he had been able to gather from the few friends whom he had so far seen, that Bombay is passing through a very serious trade depression just now and people who generally do not hesitate to subscribe to these funds in four figures can not be reasonably expected to listen favourably to so distant a call. This certainly is very depressing but all Bombay are not rich traders or merchants. And there must be thousands of people, who only if they can be approached, will not refuse to subscribe their mite whatever it be, and Mr. Pal would be thankful if he could take with him even a thousand rupees from a hundred people instead of from one man, or even from a thousand people if adequate agencies for collecting it could be found.

He fully realises the present condition of Bombay economically but he cannot believe that appeal of suffering humanity will fail to receive any response large or small from a community that has hitherto been famous for its open-handed charity.

Mr. Pal and the other member of the deputation Mr. Pareshlal Shome, Advocate, Calcutta and M.L.C. Assam are the guests of Mr. Shib Chandra Bannerjee, "Fountain Hall", Sleater Road.—Free Press.

INTIMIDATION BILL PASS FIRST RE'ADING

(Continued from Page 1).

during the last few years made a legislation of this kind absolutely necessary. It was no time to mince matters. Intimidation had been brought about by "extremist agitators" supported by those who employed them.

Mr. Nariman: "Who are they?"

Mr. Addyman: "The Hon. Member knows them better."

Continuing the speaker told the House that his sympathies for Labour were just as strong as those of any other member of this House. He was supporting the Bill because it was in the interests of all including Labour. The millowners of Bombay were not also above blame. They had created a misunderstanding which had unfortunately developed into serious industrial unrest.

Mr. Albert Clifford Owen (European) supporting said criminal intimidation was not confined to mill areas alone. As a man associated with Railways he would assure the House that there was intimidation on Railways also. He considered this measure absolutely necessary in the interests of Railways and Steamship lines.

MUCH MAY BE SAID ON BOTH SIDES.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) said he was going to take somewhat middle course. He could not accord his fullest support to the measure as it stood. He would support the Bill if the Government came forward to give certain guarantees which he had embodied in the amendments which he had tabled.

The question before them was did the circumstances mentioned in the Bill justify their making criminal intimidation a cognisable offence? He would beg of them to fully realize the consequences that would follow from making such a drastic change in the legislation. Now the safeguards which he would ask from the Government were (1) High Court must be empowered on the application of a person who might be affected by this legislation to decide whether the notification issued by the Government was legal or illegal? (2) Also the Council must have a right to decide and consider from time to time whether such notification was proper or not. It was, therefore, necessary that such a notification must be placed before the Council. (3) After all it was an emergency legislation and it must not remain permanently on the statute book. The operation of the Bill must, therefore, be limited to one year only. If all these guarantees were forthcoming from the Government he would support the Bill unhesitatingly.

Home Member, "No."

Mr. Pradhan: "In that case I shall be bound to oppose the Bill".

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Hyderabad) supported the Bill on the ground that it was in the interests of the textile industry of Bombay.

It was further supported by Mr. A. Grenville Bullocke (Bombay Trades Association).

Mr. S. C. Joshi regretted he could not persuade himself to support the Bill in its present form. It could not be denied he said, that the powers of the Bombay Police were much greater than those exercised by the District Police. Talking about strikes he wanted to mane it clear that he never advocated than as a rule. According to him Trade Union sshould be started to prevent strikes and not to organise them.

WHERE IS THE HARM?

Mr. Frank Oliveira, ex-Presidency Chief Magistrate, supporting remarked that the circumstances required that the B should oe immediately passed into law. Where was the hardship he asked if the Bill became law? An ordinary Police Constable was not going to arrest a person. The usual procedure was to be followed. He was at a loss to understand the logic of those who had argued that the Bill would impose hardships. So long as the offence of criminal intimidation remained non-cognisable the procedure of law was very tardy and in most cases ineffective.

AGAINST LAWFUL ACTIVITIES OF CITIZENS.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) opposing remarked that the remedy proposed was worse than the disease. The scope of the Bil was so wise that he was afraid it would embrace even the lawfu activities of citizens. Any peaceful agitation taken up by the Nationalists would be used for the purpose of raising a cry that peace of the city was endangered and a state of emergency existed.

Rao Bahadur Angadi said it was true that Labour members had all opposed the Bill while members representing capital had shown their eagerness to support it. If he understood the Home Member properly what he wanted was a prompt and expeditious remedy to deal with a situation of emergency. The same member, however, had not made it clear how the existing law fell short of the requirements of the case.

WHY NOT WAIT FOR RIOT COMMITTEE REPORT?

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) opposing characterised the Bill as too vague and too wide. The Commissioner of Police in his evidence had expressed his doubt as to whether the proposed legislation would make any difference in the position. Why not then wait till the recommendations the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee were out? He could very well understand the motive of the Government in not restricting the operation of the Bill only to Labour areas.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona) observed that he would have supported the Bill if he was convinced that it was a panacea for all the evils.

"A CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY"

Mr. Naraindas Bechar vehemently opposing the Bill declared that the Capitalist members had conspired to get the Government in their plot. The only purpose of the measure was to put a stop to the mill-strike. It was said that only 5 per cent. workers wanted to go on strike while others were compelled to follow for fear of intimidation. Could anything be more absurd than that? Was it possible for five persons to coerce 95?

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) asked the Home Member to withdraw the Bill.

CAN'T TRUST GOVT. WITH MORE POWERS.

Mr. J. L. Swaminarayan opposing said it was very dangerous to give any more powers to foreign bureaucracy because in nine cases out of 10 those powers were going to be abused. Until they had Swaraj they could not trust the Government with powers which were a menace to freedom.

Mir Mohamad Baloch opposed the Bill.

A closure motion brought the debate to an end.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Home Member replying to the debate said the Bill had been attacked on a number of grounds. Most of the arguments advanced by those who had opposed the Bill were self-contradictory. In one and the same breath Mr. Nariman had advanced three mutually destructive arguments. He was, therefore, saved the trouble of reply. If Mr. Nariman could not make up his mind as to what really was wrong with the Bill then the Government were justified in pressing for it. He asked the House to believe that the Government had considered all powers which they had got under the existing law.

"PRESENT LAW INSUFFICIENT TO MEET SITUATION.

They were informed by their legal advisers that they could not do more than what they had been doing under the present law. Talking about practical difficulties he informed the House that in 20 days the Magistrates in Bombay had received 145 reports of non-cognisable crimes connected with the strike alone. They had not got so many officers to spare for this work. It was not practical at all and it could not be done. Every day they were receiving from Bombay more and more reports of cases of actual violence. Emergency did exist and intimidation was going on.

If the Government in the long run found that the powers which they were now asking were not sufficient they would be glad to come back and ask for more. There was no reason to suspect that the Bombay Police would abuse the powers. The Bombay City Police were regarded all over as an extraordinarily fine body of men and there was not the slightest danger in entrusting them with these powers. It was argued that such emergency legislation existed nowhere. He would only inform them that in England there was the Emergency Powers Act 1920 under which His Majesty could authorize the Secretary of State to do anything whatever he might consider necessary for the good of the country.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was pressed to a division. It was carried amidst official applause 56 voting for and 22 against.

SECOND READING MOVED.

The Home Member then moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar made a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Home Member opposed the motion which was thrown out.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved the Bill be published and consideration thereof postponed for two months for eliciting public opinion. This motion was also rejected.

Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point of order that the Bill was not translated into various languages. The point was overruled.

The Bill was then moved clause by clause.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment that the Bill shall remain in force for a period of one year. After all he said it was an emergency legislation and should not have a longer life.

Mr. R. S. Asavale supported the amendment. The Home Member opposing said there were several amendments limiting the life of the Bill from one to three years. He was prepared to accept an amendment if it was made for five years.

WHO SAYS IT WAS FOR THE STRIKE.

It was plain he went on to say that the present strike was not the only matter which they had got to consider. The present strike was not relevant to the Blil at all. It had merely occasioned the Bill. They were unfortunately seeing in Bombay and outside there was growing lawlessness and unrest. They had to look forward to a number of years. Then again the Statutory Commission was now sitting. Its recommendations would be laid before Parliament before very long. Parliament would then pass an Act regulating the future Government of India. To ask the new Government to deal with this subject immediately after their resumption of office would be unfair. The legislation, therefore, ought to stay at least for five years.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Mr. Lalji Naranji were for three years while Mr. J. B. Petit opined that the period of five years was a reasonable one.

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE BILL.

Mr. Nariman was glad because the Home Member in his statement had let the cat out of the bag. He hoped that the brutal frankness of the Home Member's statement must have disillusioned all, including the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Within 48 hours the Home Member had shifted ground. Only on the previous day he had stated with all seriousness that the measure was intended to remove industrial unrest and to-day he had said that the strike was not relevant to the Bill. The Home Member was inspired by political motives. He was looking forward to the political unrest which was imminent. It was a complete change of front.

The Home Member explained that he had never made any remark about political agitation. What he wanted to convey was that new Government's hands would be full with other important matters and it was not fair that that Government should be asked to tackle this subject immediately after its coming into being.

The amendment was under discussion when the House rose for the day.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSI

(Continued from page 6).

the remittance of the collections amounting to Rs. 27,546 through any Persian official channel by the Joint Honorary Secretary Mr. M. H. Ispahani and others. When it was proposed that the amount be forwarded even through the Bombay branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia to Dr. Amir Alam, the President of the Lion and Sun Society of Persia for distribution a strong protest was lodged. There was heated correspondence in newspapers and some resentment was shown towards Moazez-ed-Dowla, the then Persian Consul General who insisted upon transmitting himself the Rs. 5,000 to Teheran which he had received from the Wadia Charities. The Right Honourable Justice Ameer Ali was telegraphed to for advice. Angry controversy appeared in the newspapers. Some colour was lent to the contention of the protestants by the discrepancy between the accounts of disaster, as furnished through the Persian agency and the Imperial Bank agent who instituted special inquiries at the instance of the local Persians. The Consul General put down the material loss by the disaster at fifty thousand pounds sterling and the loss of lives at 3,000 souls. On the contrary, the Bombay Persians elicited the fact that the loss did not exceed Rs. two lakhs, while the loss of life was not very serious. Eventually nothing would satisfy some of the Persian subjects in Bombay, who distrusted the Persian officials, but that the amount should reach Teheran through the Imperial Bank of Persia in Bombay and that it should be delivered jointly to Dr. Millspaugh, the then Financial Adviser to Government of Persia, and Dr. Amir Alam. It is to be hoped that, now that a firmer government of law and order and purity in public offices is established in Persia, the mistrust in Persian officials will be entirely removed. At the same time some vigilance is needed to eliminate from the international affairs between India and Persia, the influence of those Indians who being the servants of the Government of India are usually looked upon with suspicion and who have been too long permitted to take part in semi-political affairs of a friendly foreign country.

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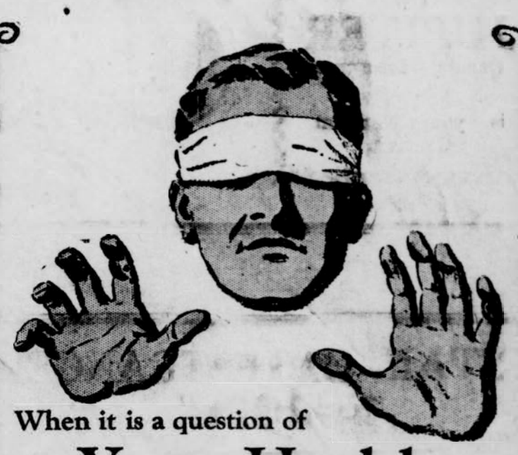

When it is a question of
Your Health
be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you improve your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Weak cell deficient in Calcium
Strong cell rich in Calcium
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.

Build up a strong Constitution in this new, logical way—with KALZANA, the Calcium-food

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon their health the health of your body entirely depends.

The life centre of every body-cell is called the nucleus, and is composed entirely of Calcium (lime). Cells kept short of Calcium become weak and offer less resistance to disease, thus encouraging ailments like general weakness (particularly in nursing and expectant mothers), skin troubles, irritable nerves, rapid decay of teeth, and menstrual disorders, etc.

Only by supplying your body with extra Calcium will you remove the cause of your complaint and thus secure a rapid and lasting return to Health. Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food. Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific combination—sodium lactate and calcium lactate—which, unlike other forms of Calcium, is readily taken up and retained by the body-cells.

Start taking KALZANA to-day—it will give you a strong and healthy constitution. Give Kalzana to your children as well—it will provide them with strong, healthy teeth, and increase their power of resistance to infectious disease.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 9 1929

"BRITAIN HAS ESTRANGED EUROPE"

Basing her Policy on Friendship with America!

ITALIAN PRESS OBJECTS TO MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH

Financial Commission Formed

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Hague.—The Reparations Conference has formed a Financial Commission on which each country shall have two representatives and also a political commission with Mr. Henderson as Chairman. on which six major Powers only will be represented.

Private discussion of the Young plan has concluded. Belgium and Japan favour its acceptance.

ITALIAN PRESS CRITICISM.

Rome.—The Press here almost unanimously objects to Mr. Snowden's speech. "Giornale D'Italia" suggests that Britain, having estranged the whole of Europe. intends to base her policy on friendship with America.

BRITISH PAPERS' ENTERPRISE!

London, Aug. 8.—Newspapers this morning splash "Mr. Snowden's stand for the British tax-payer" at the Hague.—Reuter.

"EXCESSIVELY GENEROUS" PROPOSALS

—:o:—

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT ACUTELY DIVIDED

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rugby—Newspaper comment upon the British Government's proposals for Anglo-Egyptian settlement is acutely divided. Labour and Liberal journals welcome the British Government's decision to go straight to what Mr. Henderson describes as the "extreme limit" in their desire to achive a lasting settlement rather than embark on a progress of bargaining. They consider that the proposals constitute an advance on the Sarwat Treaty, and are on all fours with the proposals made in 1921 by the late Lord Milner in that they free Egypt from foreign control, while continuing to safeguard Imperial communications by the concentration of troops on the Suez Canal. Several conservative organs cite past agitations of the Wafd in support of the contention that the proposals are excessively generous and declare that the agreement on the such lines would certaily be a bad for the great mass of Egyptian people whose only sure guardians in the last fifty years had been British officials.

The "Daily Herald" Labour journal emphasises that proposals are indeed the extreme limit, that it is to the Egyptian people and not to the Government of the moment there that they are submitted and that the Egyptian populations should not make error of imagining that intransigeant attitude now will extort more favourable terms later since such pressure would produce not yielding but stiffening of attitude.

"Daily News" Liberal paper says that Henderson has met Egyptian wishes in every way compatible with British interests and that the proposals will have Liberal support in Parliament.

"Manchester Guardian" (Liberal) asks: Will the Wafd party have the political sense to take now what it is offered them the most that probably and present or future British Government will offer?

"The Morning Post" (Conservative) says that its first impression is that the proposals are illcalculated either for the peace of Egypt or for the safety of the British Empire.

"Daily Telegraph" (Conservative) thinks that provisions made for protection of Suez Canal is in principle satisfactory but on several other points it thinks the proposals a sweeping and dangerous surrender of principles hitherto upheld firmly by a succession of British Governments.

The "Times" thinks that Government's policy is in broad outline, logical sequel of whole series of similar attempts to work for the day when the Egyptians will be fully capable of ruling themselves. New proposals descend in regular succession from Chamberlain Sarawat Draft Treaty of 1927, Lloyd George policy of 1922, Milner Report of 1921 and even from prevision of Lord Cromer who never left out of his view objective of Independent Egypt and who himself proposed so long ago as 1888 that British garrison should be moved from capital to Alexandria. Milner Report followed him nearly 30 years afterwards in laying it down that legitimate claim to keep adequate force on Egyptian soil was not intended as means of keeping internal order, still less as perpetuation of army of occupation, but to fulfil "an external object namely defence of British Empire". That is still the supreme necessity by which every agreement with Egypt must be judged in the last resort.—B. O. W.

WELCOME RECEPTION IN EGYPTIAN PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Cairo.—The vernacular papers agree that the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty is the best that has been offered, and should be examined in a very careful non-partisan spirit.

SUDAN QUESTION.

"Al Ahram" says Egypt gains a real advantage, and points out that the proposals only bind Egypt politically. Therefore, she is entirely free regarding her economic and financial projects. Only the real weak point is the question of Sudan, but anyhow, this question has made the step forward.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAUVINISTS AGITATED

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—Deputy Bouteille has given notice of a question to Mr. Briand in the Chamber as to what steps are being taken to protect the French nationals in Egypt. M. Bouteille declares that the French interests appear to be gravely compromised by certain clauses of the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.—Reuter.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

—:o:—

AUSTRALIAN PAPER'S ANXIETY ABOUT EMPIRE'S SAFETY

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Melbourne.—"Argus", in an editorial headed "Playing with Fire", says that the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will not be received with enthusiasm in Australia. It considers that the so-called safeguards are plausible rather than practical; and asks: What assurance can Egypt give that she will not relapse into her former corruption and debasement? Is she to be trusted?

The "Argus" concludes by saying that the Australians regard Egypt as the most vital artery of Empire communications.—Reuter.

WHAT ABOUT OUR INTERESTS!

—:o:—

A CRY FROM AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Melbourne.—The "Herald" referring to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty says that Mr. MacDonald has virtually committed the Empire to a debatable policy without consulting the Dominions.

The paper refers to the unpublished messages from Mr. Bruce to Mr. MacDonald presumably emphasising Australia's interest in the future control of Egypt and says that "the changed Egyptian policy is precisely such a case as the Imperial Conference intended should be submitted for discussion by the Dominions. Mr. Bruce will be doing less than his duty if he did not protest most strenuously against the manner in which these undertakings are forgotten or ignored."—Reuter.

PROSECUTION OF MR. ANNAPURNIAH

—:o:—

GOVT. EXPLAIN THEIR MOTIVE

SWARAJIST MOTION REJECTED

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

By 47 votes to 38 the Madras Legislative Council rejected this afternoon the Swarajist motion of adjournment to discuss the action of Government in sanctioning the prosecution of Madduri Annapurniah, Editor of "Congress" under Section 124, A.I.P.C.—A.P.

The mover characterised the action of Government as illadvised and illtimed and expressed the opinion that if Government really wanted co-operatio they ought not to stifle freeedom of expression particularly at the present juncture when the country was on the threshold of a new era of increased responsibility and power.

Mr. Venkatapathy Raju, leader of the Congress party, observed that Government had not acted in their best interests in ordering the prosecution. Suppression of views, he declared, was an utter impossibility. What they wanted was a change of Government.

The Law Member said that Government were not out to stifle frank expression of political views. They were not at all panicky in sanctioning the prosecution. In the present case the highest legal adviser of Government had held the article to be highly seditious.

The President, interrupting, said that with a view not to prejudice the trial neither the Opposition nor Government should refer to the merits of the case.

Mr. Satyamurti asked the Law Member why he did not divulge the reasons for Government's action. He said that the national struggle was aimed at a change of Government and he asked why Government should not play the game like sportsmen.

Sir Thomas Moir repudiated the suggestion that Government in ordering the prosecution were actuated by the desire to punish their political opponents or that they wanted to hamper true political work.

The motion was pressed to division and was rejected.—A. P.

HAMEDABAD YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

PRESIDENCY CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the Youth League held this evening the programme for the new year was fixed. It included holding of the Presidency Youth League in November, organising of Volunteer Corps, working among mill workers, co-operation with the existing Labour organisations, to carry out Swadeshi propaganda and the boycott of British goods.

The President, Dr. Sumant Mehta exhorted the members to be ready for the coming struggle at the end of the year.—A.P.

GOVT SERVANTS AND "LIBERTY"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

During interpellations in Bengal Council, Mr. Moberly said that no order had been issued prohibiting Government officials from buying copies of the daily paper "Liberty" but as injunction had been issued against "New Forward" it was thought advisable for Government departments not to subscribe for "Liberty" until it was seen whether action was taken by court. An order was accordingly issued but it was withdrawn on July 29. The copy of the order was laid on the table.—A.P.

VICEROY CONGRATULATES INDIAN SCOUTS

RATANDA PALACE, Aug. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following telegram to-day to Mr. H. W. Hogg, Chief of All-India Boy Scout Contingent at World Jamboree at Birkenhead, England:— "The Chief Scout of the World has wired that Indian contingent at Jamboree hae earned great name for smartness of camp and appearance. As Chief Scout for India, I send you and all the contingent my warmest congratulations on your fine achievement. '—A.P.

GRAF ZEPPELIN STARTS ON RETURN VOYAGE

LONDON, Aug. 8.

New York.—The Graf Zeppelin has started on its return flight.—Reuter.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

ENROL YOURSELF TO-DAY

at

any of the following District Congress Committees.

1. FORT WARD—Advocate Press, Hindustan Office 21, Dalal St.
2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—20, Doctor Street.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, 64. Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

BANGALORE RIOTS

—:o:—

VIEWS OF SIR K. P. P. CHETTY

BANGALORE, Aug. 8.

In an exclusive signed statement to the Associated Press Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C. I. E., has given the following as his considered opinion on the recent outbreak of disturbances in Bangalore City:—

"Every lover of Mysore must feel kneely sorry for the recent happenings in this expanding city; but certain facts emerge from enquires which I have made from all sources, which are given below.

There is no doubt that a certain section of people was not satisfied with the action taken on the Visvesvaraya Committee's report. After the government reviewed the report and passed final orders thereon the agitation was kept alive by criticisms in the press and by the crop of civil and criminal cases which are still going on in courts. Some people who feel themselves aggrieved availed themselves of the occasion of completing one year from the date of the last disorder to revive the memories of the events of July 1928. They organised a hartal on the 30th July this year which was generally observed by the Hindu section of the population closing their shops and places of business. The Mahomedans did not take part in these hartal observances but showed a disposition to forget and forgive the past.

The organisers of the hartal were not however content with a peaceful demonstration but wanted to exploit the occasion by bringing in again the students and the Ganesh worship which formed a conspicuous feature of the disturbances last year. The students wanted to perform Ganesh Puja on the date of hartal. The Director of public Instruction permitted the performance of the Puja by students past and present. The District Magistrate however restricted it to present students only owing to practical difficulties which latter condition did not suit the organisers who were at the back of the students.

WHAT POLICE DID.

The Police scented trouble and made necessady bandolear to prevent the public from gaining access to the Ganesh in the school premises. A large crowd collected in the morning at the approach to the school and some Congress leaders also appeared on the scene. The police dispersed the crowd and the recalcitrant students and took two Congress leaders into custody. The news spread in the City and caused excitement which drew larger crowds in the afternoon to the same spot. Towards the evening a large contingent of mill labourers joined in. A general melee ensued and serious situation was created. The police thereupon acted with courage and firmness under the ordeds of the Instrict Magistrate and City Magistrate who were present in person and directed operations. A certain amount of violence is inovitable on such occasions when provocation and retaliation are not confined to one side only. The sowards came in later to disperse the crowd and patrol the city in the night. The crowds melted away on their arrival.

Taking a broad view of the circumstances and having regard to the fact that not a single fatality has occurred though many were wounded, it may safely be said that a grave situation which might easily have proved worse was tackled with courage and discretion and more disastrous consequences were averted. The effect of this is seen in the immediate restoration of peace and order. The City has become quiet and normal. The arrangements made by the authorities were justified by subsequent developments. The hartal prepared the minds of the people and the rest followed as a natural consequence."

No appeals to his brother citizens of all communities to come to the aid of peace-loving citizens and make such occurrences impossible in the future, and concludes thus: "If there are differences with the authorities let us solve them by peaceful constitutional means. Let the fair name of Bangalore not be sullied by such disgraceful occurrences as have taken place on these two occasions. And may I add that I have no doubt that the Government of H. H. the Maharaja and his peace-loving Dewan Mr. Mirza Ismail will take a broad and statesmanlike view of the situation and means of conciliation and adoption of pacificatory methods will remove the cause of dissatisfactio and lay the foundation of permanent peace and goodwill among all sections of the people. One satisfactory feature is that the affair did not develop into a communal trouble, indeed. The Mahomedans displayed forbearance and good sense in keeping themselves aloof."

"RED FLAG" SUNG IN MEERUT COURT

—:o:—

Prosecution Objects to Accused Wearing "Hammer and Sickle" Badges

COMPLAINT REGARDING WRONG STATEMENT ABOUT MUZZAFAR AHMED'S HEALTH

MEERUT, Aug. 8.

Some of the accused of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case repeatedly sang in the Courtroom, to-day the Red Flag song the chorus of which is:—

"Then raise the scarlet standard high,
Beneath chains we live or die,
Let cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We keep the Red Flag flfying here.

When the Meerut Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day before the Special Magistrate, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Defence Counsel submitted a petition on behalf of the accused Muzaffar Ahmed. The petition contradicted a certain statement of the Home Member of the U. P. Government in the U. P. Legislative Council on June 27 1929 regarding the condition of health of Muzaffar Ahmed as well as his weight recorded in the Dehradun Jail and Meerut Jail. Mr. Chagla requested the Court to assure the accused that such wrong statements by the Home Member would not weigh in any way with the report of the doctors who had recently examined him.

Mr. Mitter, Junior prosecution counsel wanted the court to note down the names of the accused who had been wearing particular kind of badges. The defence Counsel, Messrs. Sinha, Chagla, and Chakravarthi objected to it. The matter was postponed for discussion.

Narayan Vithoba Darkar and M. R. Habiliwala, druggist search witness, Bombay was the first witness examined to-day. Witness corroborated the search of Mr. Bradley's place.—Free Press.

Police sub-inspector Harischandra Chakravarthi, Mymensingh deposed he had searched the offices of the Workers and Cultivators Party and the Scavengers' Union, Mymensingh as well as the shop of Faizuddin.

Sub-Inspector A. Patra Uluberia deposed to have searched the office of the Chengail Jute workers Union Office. The story of Bauria Jute Mill strike was naarated by the witness.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day and the case was adjourned till Monday the August 12.—

DEFENCE COMMITTEE MEETS

—:o:—

COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED

MEERUT, Aug. 8.

An emergent meeting of the Defence Committee was held "in camera" last night under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal and Girdharilal also being present. It is understood the Committee decided to issue a communique shortly with reference to certain important questions which have engaged the serious attention of the Committee in the last few days.—A. P.

SIR H. WILSON CANCELS VISIT TO CANADA

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LONDON, Aug. 8.

Owing to the present cotton situation Sir Horace Wilson, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, will not accompany Mr. Thomas in his forthcoming visit to Canada as planned.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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Patna.—The Behar and Orissa Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee has settled preliminaries regarding its work. The Committee will fidst undertake an extensive survey of conditions at Cuttack and Ranchi and record evidence by middle of November visiting all Divisional headquarters.—A. P.

Dharwar.—Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan, organiser of the Hindusthani Seva Dal, Tamil Nadu branch, addessed a huge meeting of the youths of Dharwar on Wednesday evening upon the present situation.—Free Press.

Hyderabad (Sid)—In the case known as the Khanzadi murder and abduction case, the Judicial Commissioner's Court rejected on Wednesday the application of Wahidbux Bhutto, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, for quashing the committal order. The case will proceed in sessions at Hyderabad on 26th instant.—A. P.

Lucknow.—At its weekly meeting, the local Youth League has found a very strong Reception Committee Reception Committee for the ensuing Provincial Youth League session at Lucknow. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's name has been recommended for the Presidentship of this session. Other Youth Leagues in the Province have been requested to send the names of theid delegates.—Free Press.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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Dissenting Minute To Report

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The London report that the services of Mr. Coatman. Director of Public Information (on leave), are being sought by some members of the Central Committee to help them in writing the minute of dissent to the Report of the Committee is of interest in view of the fact that two members of the Central Committee, who, the London reports identify with the self-same persons who are requisitioning Mr. Coatman's services now made a request to the Government of India prior to their departure for England to provide them exclusively, as a special consideration, with the services of the Deputy Secretary belonging to their own community to help them to write a separate dissenting minute, if need be. to safeguard the interest of the community whom they represented on the Committee. It is to be noted that one other member on the Committee belonging to the same community was no party to this request which was, however, not granted. The Deputy Secretary was chosen not out of communal consideration and is at the disposal of all the members accompanying the Committee to England.—Free Press.

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Lucknow.—Further inquiries reveal that the "Standard" which was to have shortly come out as a local organ shall be altogether a non-political organ and would take time before it comes into light.—Free Press.

Shillong.—The session of the Assam Legislative Council commences on September 7.—Free Press.

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